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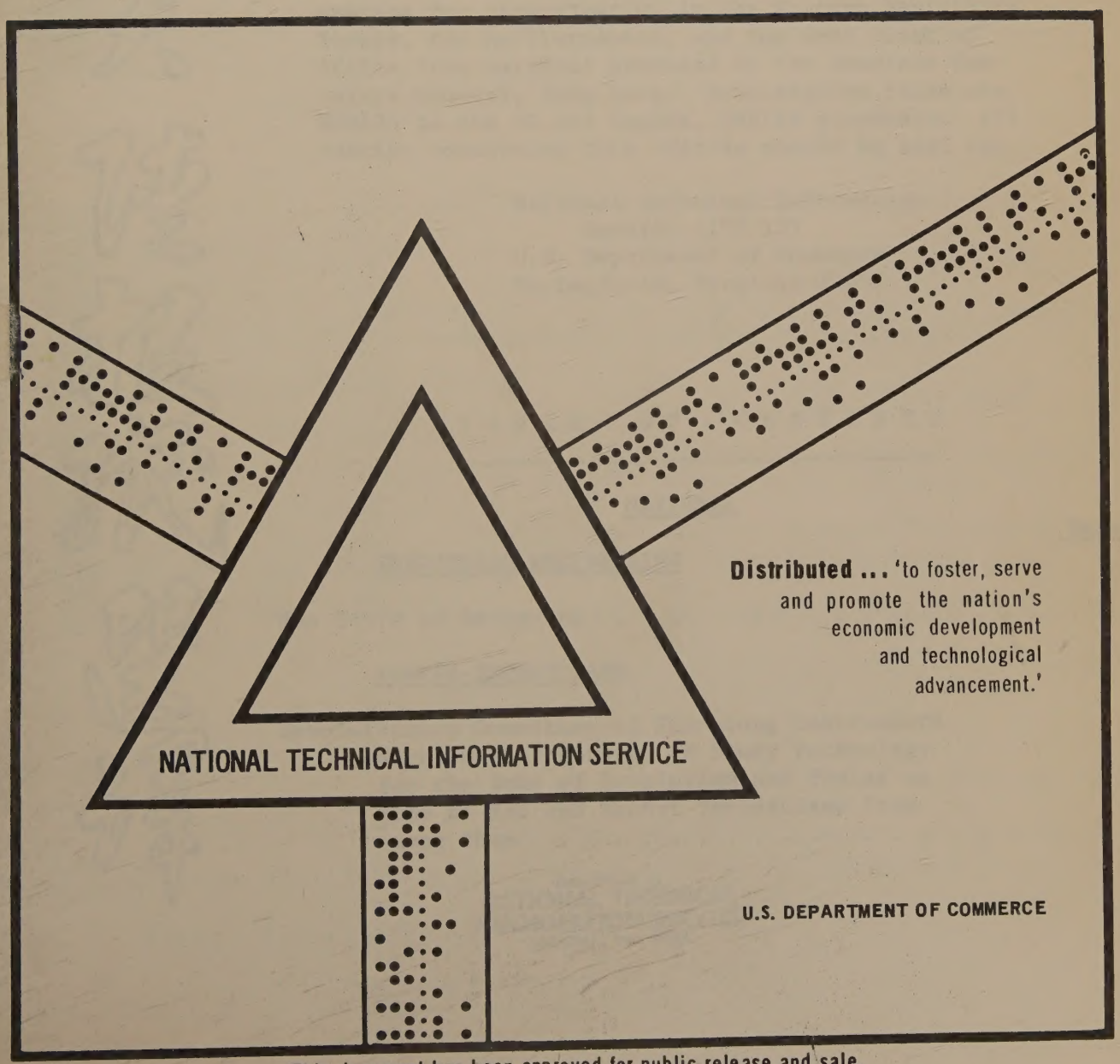
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June 22, 1971

No. 4921

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* NATIONAL *
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INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

New Style of Designing

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 4, 1971)

Ore Storehouse Built of Stone

What greets one's sight on arriving at the No. 7021 Ore-Dressing Plant in Anshan is a stone-built big cylindrical storehouse 16 meters high and 12 meters in diameter. Ore storehouses in general are built of ferro-concrete. Yet this one is a structure made of stone. Talking of this change, it is one preceded by a change in the ideological style of the designing personnel.

In spring last year, the No. 7021 Ore-Dressing Plant was under intensive construction. Opening the design paper for the ore storehouse, old Master Worker Ho read with a start. "Oh! Such a lot of reinforcing steel, cement and timber? To get these materials, the job simply has to stop and wait." Picking up the phone, he made a proposal to the designing unit--the Designing College of Anshan Mine. The revolutionary committee of the designing college immediately sent designing personnel to the scene to study a revision of the designing program.

Arriving on the spot, the designing personnel listened to the workers' views and realized that their own design was really a "foreign" one and a departure from reality, calling for construction materials not available locally. Yet they were at a loss as to what was to be changed in the program. Pointing to the ubiquitous stones littering the ground of the mine, the old workers said, "Look, if only we can put these stones to use!" The designing personnel felt that such an idea of the master workers was a good one but the trouble was that they knew nothing about designing an ore storehouse of stone.

Some design workers said, "We have never tried or seen anything like the building of an ore storehouse with stone blocks. Could these blocks stand a weight of over 2,000 tons? What if the blocks piled up should fall apart and collapse!"

The master workers said, "If this is something new, we may as well learn while we work. If confidence is lacking, we may as well respect science and conduct a proper experiment."

These words inspired the design personnel. The latter formed a "three-in-one" innovation group to gain experience in using stone as construction material. To do away with beams and pillars and use as little rolled steel as possible, they learned from the old stone-masons of the countryside their experience in building "arched bridges" with stone. The rich practical experience provided by the old stone-masons gave the designing personnel great enlightenment. By pooling the wisdom and energy of the masses, they very quickly came up with a design for a stone structure of a big cylindrical ore storehouse. The adoption of such a design made it possible to cut the capital outlay by 59 percent, use of rolled steel by 72 percent, timber by 89 percent, and cement by 26 percent. After a lapse of a year, the program turned into reality. Towering high at the foot of the hill against the No. 7021 Ore-Dressing Plant is a cylindrical ore storehouse--a structure of large blocks of stone crammed full of ore. Comrades on an inspection visit here all praised the stone-built structure as a mark of the new trail blazed by the design personnel.

Repair Old Equipment, Utilize Waste Materials and Tap Potentialities

After the design personnel of the Anshan Mine Designing College responsible for the designing of the project of the No. 7021 Ore-Dressing Plant arrived at the scene, they had their hands full, some looking up catalogs, checking specimens and preparing order lists, some seeking relevant data.

On reading the equipment purchase list prepared by the designing personnel, the master workers who participated in the "three-in-one" designing team found that under every column were the words "to be ordered." To rely on equipment ordered? When could the project be completed then? The old workers felt that designing should have been motivated by the need of tapping potentialities to the full and making the most of the unused and old equipment in storehouses. Only so can plentiful, quick, good and economical results be obtained.

Therefore, they all studied together Chairman Mao's teaching, "To decide a work guideline in the light of actual conditions--this is the most fundamental work method all Communist Party members must bear firmly in mind." After studying this, the designing personnel received considerable education. Some asked with sincerity, "Old Master, do you see anything

wrong with our designing?" The master workers said, "Why not go to the storehouse for a look? Make use of what is available. Only in this way can plentiful, quick, good and economical results be obtained!"

The design personnel followed the master workers to the storehouse for a look. There was really no lack of potential equipment. Together with the master workers, they ran over a list of main equipment and put forward proposals on repairing, assembling, remaking and replacing. In the light of available equipment, they formulated a designing program. It was calculated that the adoption of this program with stored or old equipment accounting for 82 percent of the required equipment, made possible a saving of over 50 percent compared with the building of a similar ore-dressing plant.

The program was examined and approved by the leadership and very rapidly put into execution. In actual construction, the designing personnel and the worker masters teamed up trying to be both good designers and good suppliers of materials. On one occasion, a vibrating ore sieve was urgently needed for the construction work. The problem could not be immediately solved at the site. On hearing this, the design personnel led the master workers to the storehouse where they found a vibrating coal sieve. After a little change, the sieve was made to serve the needs of construction.

Today one year later, this ore-dressing plant has been completed and put into commission, with shining black fine concentrates churned out as a contribution to the development of the iron and steel industry.

Design Thrice Revised

The designing program for the No. 7051 project was being examined. Addressing the comrades at a meeting, the technical personnel of Chiaohua Refractory Material Designing College of Anshan who were responsible for this project said, "The designing of this project follows an advanced pattern and an independent system. It calls for the least land, involves no conflict between the new and old factories and allows rational production and much room for expansion." After the program was presented, some comrades said, "This program is not bad but the land required is still on the excessive side." The designing personnel cut in, "If the factory is to be expanded, a little more land must be allowed!" An old worker said, "Well, let's go to the production workshop for a look."

The design for the No. 7051 project had already been revised twice, so this was the third revision. At first, in line with the factory's desire, a design was drawn for a new factory site with an area of 1,800,000 mow outside the old factory. Once this design came out, the design personnel considered that it called for too much land. With the approval of the factory, it was abolished. A second program for expansion by utilizing an empty lot of the old factory was worked out. Though the program called for only half as much land as the first still a vegetable plot of the poor and lower-middle peasants and a well had to give way.

This plot and the well were needed by the whole brigade in both production and livelihood and should not be taken away from the peasants.

The great leader Chairman Mao said, "Our starting point is to be unanimous in our responsibility to the people and to the Party." They were determined to act according to Chairman Mao's teaching, and revised the program again. After repeated studies, they at last decided to dismantle part of the old factory and cut the required area to 50 mow with the vegetable plot and the well of the poor and lower-middle peasants left untouched. After this program was approved by the leadership, the designing personnel said elatedly, "This program is not 100 percent perfect. But it is not something to be ashamed of when handed out or talked about." When everyone was joyfully preparing to work on the blueprint, it was never expected that again something would be found amiss with the approved design.

After arriving at the production site, the designing personnel found that the workers were subjected to great intensity of labor and that production efficiency was low. Especially in the two shaping and drying workshops, they found machine-operated work took only one-third of the space while the rest of it was all devoted to manual work. Many work processes were involved with the air full of dust and work efficiency could not be raised. The health of the old workers was also seriously threatened. The old workers said, "About the matter of land, you give thought to only 'less' but never pay attention to 'no requisitioning of land.' If you have the old workshop remodelled a bit, you can improve the labor conditions and heighten production efficiency. You can also cut the building area." The master workers had not said much but every word they said hit where it hurt. The design personnel examined themselves saying, "It also came to our attention before that working conditions in the old factory were poor and the work efficiency was low. But we shrank from the old factory as if it had been a 'hedgehog' when it came to remodelling. If we should bungle the job we would be in trouble."

After an exchange of ideas, a new blueprint was again drawn. The designing personnel had the design revised the third time. After fighting hard for over ten days and nights, they at last worked out a new program calling for no occupation of fine farmland by adopting a method that combined the building of new premises with the remodelling of the old factory. This brought about a saving of over ¥2,700,000 for the state. The new program not only saved money but also made it possible for production to go hand in hand with remodelling and expansion. This considerably accelerated the pace of construction.

On hearing the news, the workers and local poor and lower-middle peasants were filled with delight. They said, "The great power of designing is grasped in the hands of the workers who think as much of iron and steel as of food grain. The affection between workers and peasants dwarfs the towering Taihsing Mountain and the great length of the Fuyang River."
(By Kuang-ming Jih-pao correspondent)

* * *

WORKER-TECHNICIANS

Revolutionary Committee of Kwangtung Instruments Works Guides Workers To Study Technology for the Sake of Revolution and Trains an Army of Red and Expert Technicians From Among Them

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 7, 1971)

(According to NCNA) In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "Follow the road of the Shanghai Machine Tool Plant of training technicians from among the workers," the revolutionary committee of Kwangtung Instruments Works guides the masses of workers to study technology hard under the command of proletarian politics and trains an army of red and expert technicians from among the workers.

In the course of training an army of worker-technicians, the revolutionary committee of Kwangtung Instruments Works follows Chairman Mao's great teaching "We must let proletarian politics assume command," perseveres in giving first priority to the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, regularly holds Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types to conduct education in class struggle and line struggle for the masses of workers, and energetically repudiates such counter-revolutionary revisionist black trash as "technology first" and the "theory of the dying out of class struggle," etc., spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. This makes everybody realize: A grave class struggle and struggle between the two lines exists in the question of training worker-technicians. Advocation of "technology first" will lead people onto the evil road of capitalism and the only way to train an army of red and expert technicians from among the worker class is to uphold firmly the placing of proletarian politics in command.

In the meantime the revolutionary committee of this works also guided everybody to repudiate the ideological tendency of "technology is useless." After a repudiation of the counter-revolutionary revisionist black trash of "technology first," some of the people not only stopped reading technical books but also began to condemn other people for "technology in command" when they saw other people studying technology. Revolutionary committee of the works considered this erroneous idea of "technology is useless" a variation of "technology first" which would prevent the workers from grasping scientific technology quickly if it was not thoroughly overcome.

Thus the revolutionary committee of the works organized everybody to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teachings such as "People of our country should have a far-sighted plan to strive to change the backward economic, scientific and cultural conditions in our country within several decades and quickly bring them up to advanced international standards" and "constantly perfecting technical skill," etc. They energetically repudiated the erroneous tune of "technology is useless" and drew a clear line of

demarcation between studying technology for the sake of revolution and reading books mechanically for the sake of personal fame and profit.

On the basis of elevated understanding, the revolutionary committee of the works also adopted the following measures to elevate the technical standards of the broad masses of workers in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements:

1. Organize workers and worker-technicians to join factory-wide new products trial-manufacture groups and "three-in-one" technical innovation groups of various workshops so as to develop fully their role as backbone and give enthusiastic support and assistance to their progress, creations and inventions.

2. Develop "one-helping-one" and "one-red-pair" activities among the workers and revolutionary technical personnel; promote mutual help and mutual study between the workers and revolutionary technical personnel; and promote the workers' warm assistance to technical personnel and the latter's patient assistance to the former so as to further their grasping of scientific theoretical knowledge, to facilitate the overcoming of weaknesses by acquiring other's strong points and to make improvement together.

3. Practice discussion and explanation by organizing old workers and revolutionary technical personnel during after-work hours and conducting on-the-spot classes bearing in mind questions encountered by the workers in the course of production and technical innovation in accordance with the principle of "combination of study with application" and "few but well selected" so as to help the workers elevate their technical and theoretical standards.

4. Organize on-the-spot experience exchange by displaying new products and new technical processes to elevate technical standards. During the past two years or so the workshops organized more than 20 displays of new products and new technical processes, on-the-spot visits, on-the-spot demonstrations of manipulations and on-the-spot lectures to speed up the workers' grasping of certain scientific and technical knowledge.

5. Organize the workers to visit fraternal units in groups, bearing in mind questions encountered in the works in the course of production and trial-manufacture of new products that await urgent solution, so as to acquire experience and elevate technical standards.

During the past few years a group of workers emerged who could independently design certain parts for new instruments and attained the standards required of a technician. These people, together with the revolutionary technical personnel, completed 616 items of technical innovation and successfully trial-manufactured 59 pieces of pneumatic instruments which were up to advanced standards.

* * *

"EXPERT LINE"

Eliminate Pernicious Influence of "Line of Experts," Bring the Role of Engineers and Technicians into Play

by

Mass Criticism Writing Group of Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee and Mass Criticism Writing Group of Tsinan Municipal Revolutionary Committee

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 7, 1971)

In running an enterprise, should we wholeheartedly rely on the working class and follow the mass line, or should we rely on a few people alone and follow the "line of experts"? This is a struggle between the two lines and an important problem concerning what orientation we follow and what line we take in running an enterprise.

Fighting right on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements, the workers have rich practical experience, great wisdom and abilities, immense enthusiasm for the revolution and boundless creative power. They are masters of an enterprise and makers of history. If we rely on the working class and take the mass line in running an enterprise, we can strengthen the Party's leadership, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to the orientation of socialism and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing industrial production.

Out of his sinister intention to restore capitalism, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i went all out to bring up bourgeois experts, pushed the "line of experts" and vigorously enforced "management of factory by experts," bringing serious damage to our socialist enterprises.

The "line of experts" negates the Party's leadership over an enterprise. Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang regarded experts as infallible, went all out to spread the idea that "an enterprise without experts is like one who is blind or crippled," did their utmost to push the "system of four masters and one director," allowed these people to control exclusively the productive skills and financial affairs of the enterprises, opposed the Party's leadership over the enterprise and objected to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The "line of experts" runs counter to the orientation of socialism. Through the "management of factory by experts," Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang vigorously put "technique in the first position" and opposed giving prominence to proletarian politics; they advocated "material incentive" and negated the workers' enthusiasm for revolution: they pushed "putting profits in command" and frenziedly made an enterprise develop production simply for the purpose of making greater profits and turned a socialist enterprise into a capitalist one.

The "line of experts" repressed the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness of the masses of workers. Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang regarded the workers as productive tools and ruled them by "supervision, restriction, oppression and punishment." They extolled the bourgeois experts as "king of kings." They allowed the workers to do only manual labor and did not allow them to take part in the management of the enterprise. This seriously repressed the revolutionary enthusiasm and creativeness of the workers, hindered the development of sciences and technology and impeded the raising of the management level of an enterprise.

The "line of experts" corrupts the broad masses of engineers and technicians. Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang went all out to infuse the bourgeois ideas of "private ownership of knowledge" and "supremacy of technique" into the minds of the engineers and technicians and shut the broad masses of engineers and technicians in their little huts to make the so-called creations and inventions, to write the so-called scientific theses and to scale the so-called peaks of science, so that the engineers and the technicians were more and more alienated from the masses, politics and practice and failed to transform their bourgeois world outlook.

The "line of experts" brings about few, slow, bad and expensive results in industrial production. Through the "line of experts," Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang went all out to push the "slavish comprador philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace." They dared not blaze the trail which no one had traveled before. They dared not do anything which foreigners had not done. They did everything to violate the policy of taking our own road in developing industry and to impede the development of productivity.

Influenced by the "management of factory by experts," Tsinan Diesel Engine Plant always made 90-horsepower and 180-horsepower diesel engines in the pattern of foreign engines and never made a new product of its own design in all the years from 1954 to 1964.

Before the great cultural revolution, as a result of the influence by the "line of experts," Laiyang Powered Machine Works still used the same old, worn-out equipment which had been used for 13 years, adopted the same outdated technology and made the same products of the 1930's.

In short, the "line of experts" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i is a line of running an enterprise by relying on bourgeois experts and a line of restoring capitalism and turning the dictatorship of the proletariat into a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. This line was not feasible in the past, is not feasible at present and will not be feasile in the future. We must follow the Party's mass line forever.

The "line of experts" brings serious damage; it must be criticized and repudiated completely. But this in no way means that experts should be abandoned when the "line of experts" is criticized and repudiated. We must have our experts of the proletariat and, in accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, take the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant

and train engineers and technicians from among the workers with practical experience. This is our orientation.

How should we correctly approach and promote the role played by the broad masses of revolutionary engineers and technicians at present? This is a question of utter importance at present in further wiping out the pernicious influence of "the line of experts" and correctly implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and proletarian policies.

In bringing the role of engineers and technicians into play, we must first have a correct approach to it. Are the engineers and technicians useful or useless? Some comrades erroneously hold that they are useless because they have the bourgeois world outlook and their work is alienated from the masses, politics and practice. This idea,that is, the "theory that experts are useless," is one-sided and is incompatible with the objective facts.

The engineers and technicians form a formidable, important force for socialist revolution and socialist construction. With the exception of a few who stick to their reactionary stand and are unwilling to serve socialism, the majority of the engineers and technicians in Shantung Province who have taken their posts for some time are good or relatively good; they must be treated by the viewpoint of dividing one into two. We must see that the transformation of their world outlook requires prolonged efforts and arduous work and must also see that they are devoted to the Party and Chairman Mao and are willing to serve socialism. We must see that they have the problem of "alienation" from the masses, politics and practice and we must also see that they have scientific and technical knowledge of a considerably high level and such scientific knowledge is usually a summing up of the practical experience of their forerunners and is useful to the practice of production. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they have played a positive role in and made some contributions toward building socialism, developing science and technology and catching up with and surpassing the world advanced level. In an enterprise, the design of products, the drawing up of technological specifications, the trial-making of new products, the technical innovation, the scientific research, etc., require the participation of the engineers and technicians particularly with regard to the theoretical analysis, technical guidance, organizational discipline and making of improvements. Without the engineers and technicians taking part in these activities, the level of technical management and productive management of an enterprise cannot be heightened in a better way.

Tsinan Motor Plant has succeeded in trial-making 18 varieties of new products. With the help by the workers, its engineers and technicians have played their role in collecting advanced data, drawing up designs and plans, improving technological specifications, getting everything ready for the trial-making products, and conducting technical rating of products.

In Tsinan Diesel Engine Plant, the engineers and technicians worked together with the masses of workers. In less than six months, they succeeded in designing and trial-making the 1,200-horsepower diesel engine.

Countless facts have evidently shown that: the broad masses of engineers and technicians are not useless but are useful. As great leader Chairman Mao has pointed out: "China's arduous cause of socialist construction requires as many intellectuals as possible to serve it." "Without intellectuals we cannot accomplish our work well."

The role of engineers and technicians can be brought into full play only under the leadership of the correct line. The political line determines the orientation of service and the road of development for the engineers and technicians. Influenced by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, they took the road of "alienation from the masses, politics and practice" and strove for personal fame and gain. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, they take the road of integration with the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and serve socialism. The "alienation from the masses, politics and practice" and the bourgeois world outlook of the engineers and technicians have been caused chiefly by the old educational system and by the influence of the "line of experts" pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang. They also are victims of the "line of experts." They must be organized to join the masses of workers in criticizing and repudiating the "line of experts" and to increase their consciousness of the line struggle, so as to liberate themselves from the fetters of the "line of experts." They must be educated, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to go to the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles to receive re-education from the working class, transform their world outlook consciously and change their conditions of "alienation from the masses, politics and practice." Only in this way will it be possible to really bring the role of the engineers and technicians into play.

In bringing the role of the engineers and technicians into play, we must actively strengthen the remolding of their thinking. Is it possible to remold the engineers and technicians? Some comrades erroneously hold that their world outlook cannot be remolded successfully and they won't change their "alienation from the masses, politics and practice." This is a metaphysical viewpoint belittling the engineers and technicians.

Remolding the engineers and technicians who have been working at their posts for some time and turning them into engineers and technicians of the proletariat is one of our Party's strategic tasks and is a struggle for winning over intellectuals from the bourgeoisie. The proletariat must remold the engineers and technicians and make them serve the proletariat and the socialist cause. The engineers and technicians must be treated through the viewpoint of development. The overwhelming majority of them "are willing to make progress and to remold themselves and can be remolded." Particularly after being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, they greatly heightened their consciousness of the class struggle and the line struggle and came to understand the problems of their world outlook

and the danger caused by their "alienation from the masses, politics and practice." They urgently demanded to go to the three great revolutionary struggles to receive re-education, to change their outdated ideas and to make contributions toward revolution. They perseveringly integrated themselves with the masses of workers and went into the practice of production, subsequently changing their thinking and feeling, transforming their mental outlook, improving their style of work and acquiring practical knowledge.

Practice shows that: The world outlook of the engineers and technicians can be remolded and their "alienation from the masses, politics and practice" can also be changed.

While criticizing and repudiating the "line of experts " the leadership of Laiyang Powered Machine Works made a concrete analysis of the conditions of the engineers and technicians and came to realize that the broad masses of engineers and technicians also were victims of the "line of experts" and that we must remold them by means of Mao Tse-tung's thought. They formerly took the road of "alienation from the masses, politics and practice" and now we must make them change for the better and take the road of "integration with the masses, politics and practice"; they formerly did technical work for the sake of getting personal fame and gain and now we must make them change to serve the people and to work for the revolutionary cause. While making strenuous efforts to solve the question of "for whom?" it adopted three measures to strengthen unity, education and remolding of the engineers and technicians:

First, the engineers and technicians are organized to study and apply Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, to distinguish between the two lines and to eliminate the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Second, in accordance with their special skills, they are made to integrate themselves with the workers, so as to remold them while using them.

Third, they are organized to go by turns to the countryside to serve the poor and lower-middle peasants and to receive re-education from them.

As a result, the engineers and technicians greatly increased their ideological consciousness in doing technical work for the revolutionary cause. In the past few years, the workers, cadres and the engineers and technicians of this works formed a "three-in-one combination" and self-reliantly made more than 300 sets of equipment and accomplished 1,057 items of technical innovation, increasing the productive capacity of this works by more than two times and training more than 2,000 agricultural mechanics for the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The remolding of the world outlook of the engineers and technicians and the change of their "alienation from the masses, politics and practice" have not been all plain sailing but will invariably be accompanied

by struggle. We must see that remolding and change involve protracted efforts and arduous work and require prolonged, strenuous and elaborate ideological work. We must have faith in the power of Mao Tse-tung's thought and perseveringly use the proletarian ideology to overcome their bourgeois ideology. We must permit the relapses in their thinking and, in the course of these relapses, deepen the education for them. We must see both their backwardness and their progress and encourage them to make revolution consciously. The leadership should support them in their work, commending and encouraging them when they have made achievements. When there are shortcomings and mistakes in their work, the leadership must seek truth from facts, make a concrete analysis and give them warm-hearted education and help. When there is real divergence of opinions as to productive techniques, it "should remain prudent, encourage free discussion and should not abruptly jump to conclusion," and it should respect the objective facts and solve the problems through practice.

So long as we persevere in doing this, we definitely can change the conditions of "alienation from the masses, politics and practice" among the engineers and technicians and remold their bourgeois world outlook. Even in handling the very small number of reactionary technical "authorities" of the bourgeoisie, we also must implement the policy of "giving them a way out" in accordance with their different conditions. Those people who have been handled as contradictions among the people and have made improvement after being criticized by the masses should be given suitable work so that they can develop their "skills" and have a chance to serve socialism.

In bringing the role of engineers and technicians into play, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of remolding them while using them. Should the engineers and technicians be used after being remolding successfully, or should they be remolded in the course of being used? Some comrades hold that theirs is the bourgeois world outlook and they should be used after being remolded successfully. Separating remolding from use is a method alienated from practical struggle and is disadvantageous to the remolding of engineers and technicians.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "In order to have a real grasp of Marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." Use cannot be separated from remolding and the course of use must also be a course of remolding so that they can be remolded better while being used. Being remolded in the course of being used, the engineers and technicians acquire personal experience of the viewpoint of "practice comes first,"which holds that knowledge originates from practice and serves it; they also experience the laws of simultaneous remolding of the objective world and the subjective world. This makes it easy for them to uncover ideological problems, to study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought with problems in mind, and to strengthen remolding of their world outlook. It makes it easy for them to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants, to receive re-education and to quicken ideological

revolutionization; this makes it easy for them to go through the practice of production, to integrate theory with practice and to thoroughly change the phenomena of "alienation from the masses, politics and practice." It makes it easy for them to increase their enthusiasm for revolution, to make creations and inventions in productive techniques and to go on making new contributions. It also makes it easy for them to examine the results of ideological remolding, to discover the new ideological problems which come up in an endless stream, and to push forward the sustained revolution.

Remolding them in the course of using them means organizing the engineers and technicians to participate in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, to join in the "three-in-one combination" and to vigorously carry out technical innovations and scientific research. It is necessary to maintain the system requiring the engineers and technicians to participate in productive labor, so that they can remold their world outlook very well in the course of productive labor and, at the same time, they can be given work to do and be helped to remold themselves continuously in the course of their work.

In a technical innovation movement to improve the equipment and to increase the capacity of power generation, the leadership of Tsingtao Power Plant organized the engineers and technicians to join a "three-in-one" group and to get together with the workers to investigate the conditions, to locate material resources, to make designs and plans, to formulate technical measures, to work on the spot and to participate in productive labor. Without additional equipment and manpower, the electricity output increased by 20 percent. During this course of struggle, the engineers and technicians continuously overcame their conservative ideas and their bourgeois ideas of seeking personal fame and gain, saw clearly the orientation of their service, improved their relationship with the workers and increased their consciousness of sustained revolution. They came to realize that: Only by taking part in productive labor and in the practice of work can engineers and technicians go deep to find the problems of world outlook, to receive re-education better from the working class, to completely change their outdated ideas and to continuously increase their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines.

We must hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, totally eliminate the pernicious influence of the "line of experts," surmount the interferences of all kinds, firmly and unswervingly remold the engineers and technicians in the course of using them, bring their role into full play, and run the socialist enterprise well.

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LOCAL CCP CONGRESS

Second Yunnan Provincial Congress of Communist Party of China Held, 2nd Yunnan Provincial Party Committee Elected

(NCNA-English Kunming, June 8, 1971)

the second yunnan provincial congress of the communist party of china was held here from may 31 to june 3 with the kind attention of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader. holding high the banner of unity for victory of the party's ninth national congress, the provincial congress summed up yunnan's experience in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, discussed and decided on the future fighting tasks and elected the second yunnan provincial committee of the communist party of china.

guided by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and following the great leader chairman mao's teaching on carrying out education in ideology and political line throughout the party, the congress proceeded from beginning to end in the spirit of criticizing revisionism and rectifying the style of work. the delegates conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the documents of the party's ninth national congress and the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee and, in connection with the actual class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in yunnan, they criticized the idealist aprioriism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by wang ming, liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. they raised their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and heightened their consciousness of carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

among all the provinces in the great motherland yunnan has the largest number of minority nationalities. it is inhabited by the han, yi, pai, hani, chuang, tai, miao, lisu, hui, lahu, wa, nahsi, chingpo, yao, tibetan, pulang, achang, nu, pumi, penglung, fulung, mongolian and other nationalities.

the congress is one of close unity of the people of various nationalities to strive for still greater victories. filled with profound proletarian feelings, the 1,235 delegates of various nationalities from different fields of work in the province happily talked about the kind attention the great leader chairman mao had shown all the nationalities in the province. as early as 1935, chairman mao sowed seeds of revolution among the people of various nationalities when he led the red army across yunnan on the long march. as soon as yunnan was liberated in 1950, chairman mao and the party central committee sent a mission, which, bringing with it chairman mao's inscription "all nationalities of the people's republic of china, unite exclamation", went deep into the border areas to convey chairman mao's kindly concern for the people of all nationalities, propagate the party's national policy and promote the great revolutionary unity of the people of various nationalities. when there was a socialist upsurge in the countryside in 1955, chairman mao

wrote a brilliant note concerning the agricultural cooperation movement in hsichou county of yunnan province, which indicated more clearly the road to socialism for the people of various nationalities. at each and every key moment of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin gave timely, wise directives to yunnan province. guided by these directives, the armymen and civilians throughout the province united in struggle and crushed the schemes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in yunnan to restore capitalism and won great victory. reviewing the fighting course, the delegates said excitedly: it is chairman mao who led us in removing the source of centuries-old misery and opening up the source of happiness for generations to come. mao tsetung thought brings us together in close unity. chairman mao's revolutionary line guides us from victory to victory. it is the life-line of the people of all nationalities. chairman mao is the great liberator of the people of all nationalities. the delegates repeatedly shouted at the top of their voice: "long live the great leader chairman mao exclamation" "we wish chairman mao a long, long life exclamation"

on behalf of the party nucleus group of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, comrade chou hsing, leader of the group, made to the congress a report entitled "hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and courageously march forward under the guidance of the line of the party's ninth national congress". he said: the situation in yunnan province has been excellent since the establishment of the provincial revolutionary committee and especially since the party's ninth national congress, thanks to the guidance of chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought is developing vigorously among the people of all nationalities. the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation is deepening. successes have been achieved in purifying the class ranks and in the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and oppose corruption and theft, speculation, extravagance and waste. new achievements have been made in building up the border defence politically. the dictatorship of the proletariat is more consolidated. through party consolidation and building, the party organizations have become purer and more vigorous. revolution has promoted production. the total grain output of the province was 20 per cent more in 1970 than in 1965 and the total industrial output value increased by 58 per cent, both being all time highs. great progress has been made in expanding local industry.

comrade chou hsing said: from now on, we must be guided by the line of the party's ninth national congress and carry out the socialist revolution and socialist construction still better in yunnan. we must firmly grasp class struggle as the key link, deepen revolutionary mass criticism and continue to do a good job in purifying the class ranks and in the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and oppose corruption and theft, speculation, extravagance and waste. we should strengthen party building ideologically and organizationally. we should carry out still better the party's proletarian policies including the national policy and strive to train a greater number of revolutionary cadres from among the people of various nationalities. we should further strengthen the revolutionary unity of the people of all nationalities and between the army and the people and between the army and the government. the party organizations at all levels should consistently carry out

chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and strengthen all-round planning of and unified leadership over economic work. it is imperative to combine revolutionary spirit with a scientific approach and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing, so as to speed up socialist construction in yunnan.

comrade chou hsing stressed that communist party members in the province, leading cadres at all levels in particular, should study persistently works by marx and lenin and study seriously and assiduously chairman mao's works in line with chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism", criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist hogwash peddled by liu shao-chi and other swindlers, distinguish ideologically and theoretically between materialism and idealism and between the correct line and the erroneous line and strive to remould their world outlook. we must carry forward the party's style of work which essentially entails integrating theory with practice, forging close links with the masses and practising self-criticism. it is essential to speak in plain language, work in a down-to-earth way and do things honestly. it is essential to combine the study of books with investigation, the solving of problems and the summing up of experience, and carry out still more consciously chairman mao's revolutionary line and continue to fulfil the fighting tasks set forth by the party's ninth national congress and the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee.

comrade chou hsing said: yunnan is situated on china's southwestern frontier. all the armymen and civilians in the province should bear in mind chairman mao's teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", foster the concept of being prepared and keeping alert at all times, further strengthen the building of border defence politically, do a good job in militia building and joint defence by armymen and civilians and do a good job of being prepared in all fields against wars of aggression. yunnan is a chinese province close to the three indochinese countries. the vietnamese, laotian and cambodian peoples are our comrades-in-arms and brothers. we must give full play to the spirit of proletarian internationalism as chairman mao consistently teaches and, along with people in other parts of the country, support by concrete action the indochinese peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

forty delegates spoke at the congress. after animated discussions, the delegates unanimously approved comrade chou hsing's work report. according to the provisions of the party constitution, the congress, after repeated discussions and democratic consultation, elected 89 members and 15 alternate members to form the second yunnan provincial committee of the communist party of china. the new committee is a three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. the first plenary session of the committee elected 18 standing committee members, and elected comrade chou hsing first secretary, comrade wang pi-cheng second secretary and comrades chen kang and lu jui-lin secretaries, of the new provincial party committee. this has been approved by the party central committee.

the first plenary session of the new provincial party committee made a decision on unfolding the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify the style of work in a deep-going way, and conscientiously study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. it called on the party members

and people of all nationalities of the province to hold still higher the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and unite to win still greater victories under the wise leadership of the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader.

MODEL PEASANT

East China Peasant Expert on His Experience in Studying Chairman Mao's Works

(NCNA-English Peking, June 9, 1971)

a famous peasant expert, yao shih-chang, tells in a recent "people's daily" article about his experience in studying chairman mao's works. excerpts from the article by the secretary of the communist party branch of the tuanchieh production brigade in shantung province, east china, entitled "read seriously", follow:

our great leader chairman mao has consistently taught us to "read seriously". i have gradually realized in my study of chairman mao's philosophic works over the past few years that it is necessary to study seriously, diligently and hard. otherwise we cannot understand fully what we have read and will slide down into the pit of idealist metaphysics.

from ignorance to knowledge

i was born into a poor peasant family, and had only four years of schooling. before liberation, my family lived by tilling the land of the landlord and was brutally oppressed and exploited. we were emancipated with china's liberation under the leadership of our great leader chairman mao. in response to chairman mao's call "get organized", the poor and lower-middle peasants of our village set up an agricultural producers' co-operative in 1953. from the day of its founding, some of us began making scientific experiments to find ways to increase the output of grain and peanuts. i started reading books on agronomy. but i had not come into touch with chairman mao's works at that time and did not know how to guide my experiments with chairman mao's dialectical materialist philosophic thinking. although i experimented on many subjects, i failed to achieve any major success.

in 1957, i managed to get the first and second volumes of the selected works of mao tsetung. how glad i was exclamation i decided to study well. however, i did not have a correct method of study at first and failed to link what i studied with practice, i spent a lot of time without making much progress.

one day i observed that people in tsaolimtien village sowed peanuts by first making deep furrows, and then sowing and covering the seeds with a thin layer of soil. i thought this was a good method and applied it in my own brigade. our peanut output fell that autumn. i was puzzled why this method had worked well in tsaolintien village but did not have the same effect in my own brigade. i pondered over the question but could not find an answer. later, i studied chairman mao's "on practice" and read his teaching "only those

who are subjective, one-sided and superficial in their approach to problems will smugly issue orders or directives the moment they arrive on the scene, without considering the circumstances, without viewing things in their totality (their history and their present state as a whole) and without getting to the essence of things (their nature and the internal relations between one thing and another). such people are bound to trip and fall."

this teaching of chairman mao's opened my mind. i realized that i had made the dogmatist and metaphysical error of adopting the nearby village's peanut sowing method without considering the concrete conditions in tsaotintien village.

this was the first time that i solved a problem with chairman mao's philosophic concepts and i felt especially happy. i mused that i had studied this teaching of chairman mao's many times, but it had not made a deep impression on me until this time. i wondered why. i found the answer after thinking the question over. true, i studied in the past, but not with specific problems in mind. i used my brains but i did not study and think in relation to reality. therefore i failed to understand deeply and only memorized what i had learned. i realized that it was not difficult to find the right way to study chairman mao's philosophic works. it just depends on whether one studies in relation to reality and with specific problems in mind.

since then, i have studied in connection with the problems that i face in work, and strive to apply every viewpoint that i have learned. i have copied a number of basic viewpoints contained in chairman mao's works in a small notebook which i carry in my pocket, so that i can study them regularly and apply them when there is the need. i study on the basis of problems in my work and have overcome the blind way i used to study. i have arrived at a basic understanding of some fundamental viewpoints in chairman mao's works.

after i came to know more of chairman mao's philosophic concepts, our scientific experiments made steady progress. in 1963, after repeated experiments we succeeded in evolving a measure to increase peanut output. the measure is sowing deep and, after the seedlings come up, removing some soil from around each cluster.

in the course of my experiments, i studied chairman mao's philosophic concepts on the universality and particularity of contradictions dozens of times. i once thought that after so much study i probably had grasped these concepts fairly well. but new problems arose in 1963 when we began to popularize the new measure on a large area. while the method was new, the way we tended the fields was conventional. so, although we put in much labour that year, output did not go up.

this made me see that i had not really grasped chairman mao's basic concepts on the universality and particularity of contradictions. i had failed to see the change in environment brought about by the adoption of the new measure and therefore committed the errors of empiricism and metaphysics.

this lesson showed me that it is not easy really to understand and know how to apply chairman mao's basic philosophic concepts. one cannot achieve this by studying and applying them just a few times. in the past i thought

philosophy was too profound and hard to comprehend; this is a metaphysical idea. now after i learned a little and solved some problems, i thought i already had a pretty good grasp of philosophy. this is also metaphysical and shows a kind of blindness in study. we must repeatedly study and apply in order to arrive at a fairly deep understanding. in order to grasp a basic viewpoint, i now often study several articles one after another, sometimes reading deep into the night. after studying in this way for a long time, some of the basic concepts in chairman mao's philosophic works have become imprinted my mind. when i encounter problems, i can recall chairman mao's relevant teachings and know what should i do, and now can apply them in a fairly creative way.

make good use of brain

our great leader chairman mao teaches that the study of marxism-leninism needs effort. "unless one makes the effort, one is liable to slip into idealism and metaphysics." i think that exerting effort means using one's brain to ponder over problems and analyse them so as to get to the essence of the matter.

when i began reading chairman mao's philosophic writings, i did not know how to use my brain. the result was that although i read quite a lot, i did not really grasp what i was reading. it was just like gulping down date, eating a lot without knowing how they taste. for instance, i hardly understood this passage in "on contradiction": "the productive forces, practice and the economic base generally play the principal and decisive role; ... but... in certain conditions, such aspects as the relations of production, theory and the superstructure in turn manifest themselves in the principal and decisive role. when it is impossible for the productive forces to develop without a change in the relations of production, then the change in the relations of production plays the principal and decisive role."

when our country was hit by temporary natural disasters in 1960, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi took advantage of this to push feverishly his counter-revolutionary revisionist trash including "san tzu yi pao" (the extension of plots for private use, the extension of free markets, the increase of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses, and the fixing of output quotas based on the individual household) and the "four freedoms" (freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprise). with this, he whipped up an evil trend in the countryside aimed at restoring capitalism and undermining the socialist collective economy.

a sharp struggle took place around this. the struggle required that we use revolutionary theory as our weapon and go into action. so, i made strenuous efforts to study chairman mao's teachings on the productive forces and the relations of production. at the same time i recalled how the great leader chairman mao had guided us in advancing from the fully socialist agricultural producers' co-operative to the people's commune.

a fully socialist co-op was established in our village in 1956. the co-op changed the old method of distribution that had been adopted during its first stage of development into one of "to each according to his work". as the relations of production corresponded to the developing productive forces at that time, so they brought into play the enthusiasm of the co-op members and promote the development of the productive forces. with the development of the productive forces, the people constantly raised their ideological consciousness and they wanted to end backwardness and create more wealth

for the revolution. in these new circumstances, the form of a fully socialist co-op gradually failed to correspond to the developing productive forces. for instance, one outstanding problem in our locality was that we are situated in rolling country with poor natural conditions, the land having only a thin infertile mantle of soil and being acutely water-deficient. in order to change this, the masses wanted a big reservoir built to ensure water and then an overall plan to transform the hills, control water, plant trees and improve the farmland. but the co-op could not afford to undertake a big water conservancy project, so nothing came of the wish of the masses.

chairman mao in 1958 issued the great call "people's communes are fine". a commune was soon set up in our locality. the commune integrated government administration with commune management and instituted a three-level system of ownership of the means of production in the people's commune, with ownership by the production team as the basic form. this made it possible to strengthen leadership and, when necessary, to organize coordination among production teams. this was in keeping with the development of the productive forces. working hard in the spirit of socialist coordination, the commune members in a matter of several months completed a big reservoir with a storing capacity of five million cubic metres. this solved the question of water for more than a dozen brigades and grain output rose considerably.

the more i thought about it, the more i came to see the wisdom and greatness of chairman mao and the more i came to understand what chairman mao explains about the dialectical relation between the productive forces and the relations of production. i came to see that the productive forces are always in the process of development and change. when the new productive forces develop to a certain degree they require new relations of production that correspond to them. therefore, in the contradiction between the productive forces and the relations of production, the former is principal and decisive. but if the relations of production obstruct the development of the productive forces when these develop to a certain degree, then the change in the relations of production plays a principal and decisive role, because the productive forces cannot develop without a change in the relations of production. this made me recognize that the people's commune is the inevitable product of social development and is in keeping with the need for liberating the productive forces. this strengthened my confidence and determination to follow the road of people's communes. other poor and lower-middle peasants and i used chairman mao's philosophic thinking as our weapon and waged a resolute struggle. we successfully countered the counter-revolutionary trend.

i benefit from using my brain to think much and hard while i read. i have come to see that reading without using one's brain is like working the land without making effort and never brings results. only by using one's brain hard in reading can one understand and grasp chairman mao's philosophic thinking and apply it in guiding revolutionary practice.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Issues 5th Part of 21st Message to Khmer Nation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 9, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued in tientsin on june 5 the 5th part of his 21st message to the khmer nation, which reads in full as follows:

dear compatriots,

in the fifth chapter of my 21st message to our nation, a message drawing up the balance-sheet, catastrophic to the supreme degree, of a year of the "khmer republic" of the phnompenh sub-lackeys of u.s. imperialism, allow me to speak to you about an abominable, monstrous and unpardonable crime committed three months ago by the army of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh, mercenary of richard nixon. the whole world is informed of the crime by the biggest press organs of the world. all mankind is amazed and indignant to the highest degree at the crime of hitting and mutilating very seriously an irreplaceable heritage bequeathed by our glorious ancestors, an unparalleled masterpiece which is considered by all the peoples as an uncommon source of pride for human civilization. it is our angkor wat, a symbol of the greatness and everlastingness of our kampuchea and the khmer race.

the odious and despicable propaganda of the lonnolite "republic", following faithfully the line of intangible conduct which consists of lying, lying again and lying forever, attributed the crime to the so-called "vietcong and north vietnamese". but the big press of the united states of america, of which the "cambodia" of lon nol is the neo-colony, was not duped by this lie and affirmed to the world that it is the army of lon nol and that army alone that deliberately opened heavy artillery fire at angkor wat, damaging very gravely and irremediably this very great sacred temple.

one of the biggest and most serious american newspapers, the "herald tribune", frontpaged on may 12, 1971, a headline in big letters, "by cambodian army temple at angkor reported shelled". the "herald tribune" took care to stress the words "by cambodian army" to draw the attention of its millions of readers in the world to the fact that angkor wat was mutilated not by the "vietcong" or the "north vietnamese" but rather by the khmer army of lon nol, thus bringing into relief the absolutely unpardonable character of the crime and the high treason of the "republican" regime of the phnompenh fascists.

the "herald tribune" in its article that excited world-wide interest revealed that "the artillery barrage was ordered by a battery commander .... informed sources said... the officer, a captain, was transferred to another unit outside the siemreap area but was not punished, apparently because the high command believed that punishing him would damage morale in the army."

the non-punisnment of the captain of the artillery proved firstly that the military high command of phnompenh (i.e., lon nol himself) is responsible for the crime deliberately committed against angkor wat, and secondly that the anti-popular and anti-national fascist "republic" of phnompenh considered that the destruction of its own country and the angkor temples symbolizing the indomitable independence of the khmer people and the khmer race is not an offence but, on the contrary, a necessity. a necessity", in fact, to punish the khmer people for having refused to follow the lonnolites, sirikmatakites and thanhists on the road of betraying the nation to the profit of u.s. imperialism and saigon-bangkok annexionism. "necessity" to destroy the historical khmer monuments, "witnesses", to the embarrassment of the super-traitors, of the refusal of the khmers of the past (all like the khmers of the n.u.f.k.) to fawn on the aggressors and colonialists, no matter how powerful they might be, and to alienate the least but of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the fatherland to the benefit of the foreigners.

the fact that "the officer...was not punished, ... because the high command (that is, lon nol) believed that punishing him would damage morale in the army" is particularly odious and repugnant as regards the arch-criminal regime of "phnompenh", because the army of lon nol will become demoralized if its heads do not permit it to conduct acts of vandalism or sacrilege to the detriment of its own country exclamation .

now people know why lon nol became marshal and sirik matak three-star general in a few months and why the lonnolite officers obtained lightning promotions. these extraordinary rewards were given only for the abominable crimes committed (in march, 1970) against thousands of peaceable khmer demonstrators swept by the machine-gunners of the lonnolite tanks, (in march, april, may, etc., 1970) against tens of thousands of vietnamese civilians (including the aged, women, children and babies), and, this year (1971), against hundreds of chinese merchants (in phnompenh, svay rieng, battambang, etc.) whose shops were pillaged from top to bottom and then set on fire exclamation

and we know above all why lon nol-sirik matak-in tam-cheng heng-sim var-son ngoc thanh-hang thun hak and their bestial gang have renounced the national flag with the silhouette of angkor wat standing prominently in the middle, a flag which was not at all designed by sihanouk, but by the khmer people themselves several centuries ago. our national flag is laden with glory. no khmer worthy of the name has the right to renounce or change it.

but lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh-in tam-cheng heng-hang thun hak, their rightist "intellectuals" and fascist "youth", all sub-lackeys of the u.s. imperialists, had the impudence on october 9, 1970, to renounce this sacred flag and replace it with a dirty flag of their own creation

where the silhouette of angkor wat was dishonourably made smaller and moved to a small corner, as if those "khmers" should feel ashamed to keep in their national flag this incomparably glorious and venerable silhouette; the silhouette was made smaller and moved to a small corner... so as to give the "place of honour" to three white stars against blue background, as "sisters" to the white stars against blue background of the flag of the u.s.a. exclamation

returning to the big crime against angkor, i bring to the notice of our clergy, our youth, our intellectuals, our functionaries and our people the following lines:

-- the american news agency a.p. said in a cable signed by michael putzel:

"angkor wat... has been severely damaged by a cambodian army artillery barrage, authoritative sources have disclosed. the shelling, which killed or wounded about 10 peasant refugees... heavily damaged the south side of the giant temple, occurred three months ago but has been kept secret by the cambodian (that is to say, lon nol's) government, the source said. associated-press photographer ghislain bellorget first heard reports of the shelling from travelers returning from siem reap. the reports later were confirmed in detail by a government expert who saw photographs of the damage. the barrage, fired by a 105 millimeter howitzer battery, in the south side of the main temple destroying the third floor of the southern gate.... one shell smashed into the second floor gallery and three more exploded in the gallery of history on the first floor, damaging from top to bottom the fresco depicting the story of khmer empire."

the propaganda machine of the fascist "republic" of phnompenh uttered a triple lie:

-- firstly, it stated that the damage to our sacred temple was "insignificant".

however, the very concrete details given by the associated press with photographs taken by its correspondent ghislain bellorget as evidence show that the damage caused is extremely great, serious and irreparable: it involved three storeys of the temple in the south side and historic frescos of unparalleled beauty and importance which had not been touched, still less mutilated, in the eight centuries before the "reign" of lon nol.

-- secondly, that propaganda machine asserted that there were "vietcongs and north vietnamese" in the temple. but the sole victims of the shelling on angkor by the artillery of lon nol were khmer peasants and refugees (i.e., civilians fleeing from the war)... who were unarmed (to be sure).

-- thirdly, it claimed that it was the artillery of the "vietcong" and of the "north vietnamese" that was entirely responsible for the destruction of the south side of angkor wat. this is a rank lie because it can be very easily punctured:

-- in the first place, the lonnolites outrageously and very stupidly contradicted each other in saying at one time that the temple was occupied by the "vietcong" and the "north vietnamese" and at another time that it was the artillery of these "vietnamese" that fired at the same temple exclamation this is simply abnormal, ridiculous and risible. in fact, everybody knows that the artillery must move back a distance in order to hit with its shells a target selected; and one would also ask why these "vietnamese" should commit suicide by opening fire at themselves exclamation

-- then, the americans themselves, official masters of the lonnolites, and the travellers coming from siemreap to phnompenh disclosed that the shells which destroyed the south side of the temple were from american "howitzers" and not from chinese or russian cannons exclamation

-- the french news agency a.f.p. reported in a cable dated may 13, 1971, that "the incident that occurred at the end of last february was considered as a military secret and was not revealed until this week by very well informed sources

in the khmer capital .... three shells exploded in the south side of the temple of angkor wat: a gate with the pillar and lintel made of carved stone was reduced to pieces and bas-reliefs were damaged to varying degrees .... other similar incidents probably happened before or after last february, noted the same source."

we see therefore that the complete and exclusive responsibility -- that is to say, the offence -- of the army of lon nol is fully established according to the cables of the two big u.s. and french news agencies, which quoted "very well informed sources", "authoritative sources", "travelers returning from siemreap", all in the pro-u.s. lonnolite camp. only sim var and the minister of information -- i.e., minister of lie -- of sirik matak said to the world, no joking, that if the army of lon nol were really in fault, the phnompenh government would not have concealed the incident for three months (sic) exclamation

the big french paper "le monde", in its issue dated may 13, 1971, revealed that "thousands of cambodian peasants have taken refuge in the angkor temples to escape from bombardments by the government (i.e., the lonnolite) air force and artillery since the occupation of that zone (siemreap) by the guerrillas of prince sihanouk in june, 1970 .... the royal government of prince sihanouk has always declared to have given strict orders that its liberation army take charge of the region where the monuments are and ensure their protection. unfortunately it was not the first time that such an incident occurred: as early as july 1970, the site of angkor was strafed by the air force."

dear compatriots,

then you can see that all the testimonies coming from the most serious sources of the "free" world and the u.s.a., the camp with which the "republic" of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh has integrated themselves, show unanimously that it is only this bestial "republic" of traitors which is responsible for the many damages done to the sacred angkor temples.

if you do not do everything possible to overthrow and sweep away from the soil of our fatherland the arch-criminal regime of the fascists in phnompenh those fascists will push their army and the armed forces (especially the air force of their american masters and sub-masters of bangkok and saigon) to destroy not only all our natural wealth but also all the historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural and religious heritages left by our ancestors.

you can see that in order to celebrate the first anniversary of their "coup d'etat", the lonnolite fascists have dared to pulverize a part of frescos, lintels, gates and storeys of the most beautiful temple of the world: our angkor wat. to "pulverize" means that one can not repair what is reduced to ashes after the war.

lon nol told you in march, 1970, that he was one of the incarnations of the future "buddha", sent by the heaven to "save" the country, the people and the religion from the "forces of evil, incarnated in the vietnamese communism and sihanouk" (sic).

do you not see that lon nol is 100 per cent mad?

but if he were really a bodhisattva (future buddha), why then, on his return last january from saigon where he went

to lick the boots of vietnamese thieu-ky and the american military bosses, did the "heaven", whose "special envoy" he claims to be, punish him so severely with the great catastrophe in pochentong airport, with his "caravelle" plane crushed by the roof of the hangar falling in flames and ... the paralysis of half of his body from which he has not yet recovered till now in spite of the careful treatment by the best specialists from the "super-developed" america?

i hope that those of our compatriots who believe in "heaven" and the buddha think over these "signs" coming from heaven exclamation

no, lon nol and his gang are not "saints" or "archangels" sent by "heaven" to save you. (what to save from, while before march 18, 1970, we had peace, national unity, national independence, territorial integrity, friendship and respect of all the countries of all ideologies?)

lon nol and his gang are "mara" -- incarnation of evil according to the buddhist philosophy -- and his diabolical army has brought to our country and our people -- whose fault was to live joyously on a peaceful oasis -- destruction, misfortune, misery, hatred, discord, division, despair and death.

the super-"mara", the chief culprit responsible for our misfortune, misery, sufferings and indescribable humiliations, is u.s. imperialism.

it is because sihanouk had dared to struggle against this super-"mara" since 1955 that in march 1970, he was deposed, sentenced to death (with the confiscation of all his personal properties and the "cancellation" of his khmer nationality), slandered, abused, defamed, and nailed in the pillory as "national traitor" exclamation

some of our young people, intellectuals and even monks have adopted a very unjust attitude toward sihanouk after having worshipped him for such a long time exclamation

i request them to think over the following disclosure coming from the united states recently which has created a sensation in the world:

an a.p. dispatch from norfolk, virginia, said on may 22: "a green beret officer says he took part in a secret mission in 1967 designed to aid in the overthrow of cambodia's prince norodom sihanouk, the norfolk virginia - pilot reported in its sunday editions. captain john mccarthy, 28, who said saturday he will resign his army commission in august, said the clandestine operation in cambodia was directed... by the central intelligence agency.... the mission was known as 'operation cherry'... and involved mccarthy, working undercover.... sihanouk was ousted by a cambodian army coup in march 1970, about a month before american and south-vietnamese troops entered the country."

thus all is clear. exclamation in 1966, the c.i.a. helped the big capitalists and the rightist politicians to carry off the legislative elections by buying over the votes of naive electors.

lon nol was made prime minister for the first time.

a plot was prepared against sihanouk. but it failed in an unforeseeable manner: lon nol was severely wounded in

a car accident and had to tender his resignation to go to france for medical treatment (for several months).

in 1967, the c.i.a. decided, with its lackeys son ngoc thanh, sirik matak (bought over when he was ambassador to japan and the philippines), sim var and lon nol, "no longer to miss a coup". it took three years to make it a success (in 1970). the u.s. captain who was in the "coup" has just revealed the time the first preparations: 1967. 1967-1970: sabotage of peace and the national economy by day-to-day ground and aerial aggressions and the "dropping" of defoliants. second half of 1969: sihanouk was obliged to cede the government to lon nol-sirik matak. return to the economic system of the "free" world. devaluation of the riel.

march 1970: success of the coup d'etat owing to my absence from the country.

one month later, as a.p. put it, came the invasion and neo-colonization of cambodia by the armed forces of the u.s.a. and the vietnamese "government" in saigon.

dear compatriots,

if you are patriots, you should all draw the conclusion by deeds from all that is revealed to you above. now, you can no longer ignore who is really loyal to the fatherland and to her independence, and who have shamelessly sold them to the foreigners.

now, you should know the tragic significance of my (illegal) deposition by the traitors who prevent me from returning to the country. your salvation, particularly the salvation of our nation, that of our race, of our fatherland, of our people, lie and will lie in the armed struggle only, a struggle to be carried on resolutely for completely defeating the lonnolite, matakite and thannist vermin and sweeping completely from our sacred soil u.s. imperialism and its mercenaries coming from saigon and elsewhere.

any khmer worthy of this name should join the national united front of cambodia. it is this front alone which can restore to our beloved kampuchea her liberty, dignity and honour.

long live the national united front of cambodia exclamation

long live kampuchea exclamation

CHINA AND CEYLON

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Ceylonese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, June 9, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, today met and had a friendly conversation with r.l.a.i. karannagoda, ceylonese ambassador to china. the ambassador handed premier chou en-lai letters from ceylonese prime minister mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike.

taking part in the conversation on the ceylonese side was n. balasubramaniam, counsellor of the ceylonese embassy in peking; on the chinese side were yen cheng-chang, wang hai-jung, chang han-chih, tang wen-sheng and jen hou-kun.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Minister of Defence, Interior and Security Receives, Fetes Chinese Military Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Bamako, June 8, 1971)

kissiman toukara, member of the malian national liberation military committee (n.l.m.c.) and minister of defence, interior and security, received here yesterday the chinese military friendship delegation led by chang ta-chih, member of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and commander of the artillery of the chinese people's liberation army, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were mamadou sanogo, member of the n.l.m.c. and director of the military office of the ministry of defence, interior and security; and hamalla kaita, acting chief of staff of the malian armed forces.

also present at the reception was chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh.

in the evening, minister kissiman toukara gave a dinner and an artistic soiree in honour of the chinese delegation.

at the dinner party, the guests and hosts had conversations in a warm and frendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Grand Peking Rally Warmly Welcomes Romanian Party and Government Delegation Led by Comrade Ceausescu

(NCNA-English Peking, June 8, 1971)

ten thousand people of various circles in the chinese capital gathered for a grand rally in the great hall of the people this afternoon, warmly welcoming comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, and the romanian party and government delegation he is leading. they sincerely wished that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people of china and romania would be constantly strengthened and developed. they also voiced firm support for the just struggle of the romanian people to maintain independence and keep the initiative in their own hands.

seated in the front row on the rostrum were comrade nicolae ceausescu and his wife comrade elena ceausescu; ion gheorghe maurer, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and chairman of the council of ministers of the romanian socialist republic; manea manescu, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium and secretary of the central committee of the r.c.p. and vice-president of the state council; damitru popa, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the r.c.p., first secretary of the bucharest municipal committee of the r.c.p. and mayor of bucharest; ion iliescu, alternate member of the executive committee and secretary of the central committee of the r.c.p.; george macovescu, member of the central committee of the r.c.p. and first vice-minister of foreign affairs; and aurel duma, member of the central committee of the r.c.p. and romanian ambassador to china, and madame duma.

seated in the front row on the rostrum were also general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol.

chinese party and state leaders attending the rally were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; yen chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; yen chun, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of p.l.a. general staff; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the p.l.a. general political department; and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

today the great hall of the people was permeated with a warm atmosphere of the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and romanian people. the national flags of romania and china hung side by side on the rostrum. huge streamers across the hall read: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and "long live the friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania exclamation"

at 6:30 p.m. comrade ceausescu and his wife comrade elena ceausescu, comrade maurer and the other distinguished romanian guests came to the hall in the company of chinese party and state leading comrades. the band played music of welcome and all workers, peasants, p.l.a. commanders and fighters, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary intellectuals present at the rally rose to give a prolonged, enthusiastic ovation to salute comrade ceausescu and warmly welcome the envoys of friendship of the romanian people.

wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee, second secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, declared the rally open. the band played the national anthems of romania and china.

comrade chou en-lai and comrade ceausescu spoke at the rally. (full texts of their speeches are released separately)

both speeches were punctuated by warm applause.

after the speeches, silk banners were exchanged. the banner presented by the rally to the romanian party and government delegation was inscribed with: "long live the militant friendship between the people of china and romania exclamation" the banner comrade ceausescu presented to the working people of the chinese capital was inscribed with: "long live the militant friendship between the people of romania and china exclamation"

the whole gathering shouted slogans in unison: "firm support for the just struggle of the romanian people to maintain independence and keep the initiative in their own hands exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and romania exclamation" "long live the great unity between the two parties of china and romania based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism exclamation" "long live great marxism-leninism exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

the rally ended with the "internationale"

among the distinguished romanian guests who attended the rally were personnel accompanying the romanian party and government delegation ion florescu, stefan andrei, constantin mitea, emilian dobrescu, ion margineanu, gheorghe rosu, ion gorobantu, eufrosina gorobantu, nicolae plesita and others, as well as members of the romanian embassy in peking.

present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

also present at the rally were:

pei shih-chang, chi fang and hsieh fu-min, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries keng piao, chi peng-fei, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, chang tsai-chien, tien wei-hsin, tai chin-chuan, wu chung, wu jui-lin, kuang jen-nung, li chiang, fang yi, huang tso-chen, wang liang-en and wang kuo-chuan; and representatives of the workers, peasants, p.l.a. combat heroes, militiamen and red guards of the capital liu hsi-chang, yin wei-chen, lu min, tsung pei-hsiang and liu hai-han. chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

today's rally was jointly sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the china-romania friendship association and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

Comrade Chou En-lai's Speech at Grand Peking Rally Welcoming Romanian Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 8, 1971)

following is the full text of comrade chou en-lai's speech at the grand rally held here this afternoon by people of various circles in the chinese capital to welcome the romanian party and government delegation led by comrade nicolae ceausescu:

respected comrade nicolae ceausescu,

respected comrade ion gheorghe maurer,

dear comrades of the romanian party and government delegation,

comrades and friends,

today, we people of various circles in the capital are holding this grand rally here to welcome the romanian party and government delegation headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council of the socialist republic of romania. at this rally imbued with the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and romanian peoples, on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao and on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, i express once again warm welcome and cordial greetings to comrade ceausescu, comrade maurer and all the other distinguished guests from romania.

coming to china for a friendly visit, the romanian comrades have brought us the fraternal friendship of the romanian people. this is a support and encouragement to the chinese people and also affords us a good opportunity to learn from the romanian people. allow me to express hearty thanks to you and, through you, to the fraternal romanian people.

just recently, the romanian communist party celebrated the glorious festival of its 50th anniversary. for half a century, the romanian people led by the communist party waged

long and heroic struggles against the reactionary rule of the landlord and capitalist classes and against fascist enslavement, and won one victory after another. on august 23, 1944, the romanian communist party led the people in successfully staging an armed uprising, by which they overthrew antonescu's reactionary rule with guns and grasped political power in their own hands, thus opening a new epoch in the history of romania.

after the liberation of the country, the romanian people, under the leadership of the romanian communist party, rapidly healed the wounds of war, carried out socialist transformation of the national economy and gradually realized the nationalization of industry and agricultural cooperation; and on this basis they have persevered in a spirit of self-reliance, overcome numerous difficulties and energetically developed their industrial and agricultural production, thus changing the backward state of the past and achieving important successes in socialist construction. last year, when romania was hit by serious floods, the romanian communist party went deep among the masses and mobilized the broad masses of the armymen and people in overcoming this unprecedentedly severe natural disaster by relying on their own efforts. under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade ceausescu, the romanian people, full of confidence, are now working hard for the fulfillment of the new five-year plan.

the romanian party and government have upheld the policy of maintaining independence and firmly opposed imperialist interference, control, subversion and aggression. in order to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of their country, the romanian people have waged tenacious struggles and withstood pressure in various forms. at a time when their motherland was confronted with the serious menace of imperialist interference, the romanian people, under the leadership of the party and the government, strengthened their defence capabilities. at present, the romanian people are maintaining high vigilance, ready at all times to resist imperialist armed invasion with a people's war.

the chinese people are elated and inspired by the achievements of the socialist republic of romania and they highly admire and firmly support the romanian people's revolutionary spirit. your victories did not come easily. as comrade ceausescu said, "overcoming tremendous obstacles, our nation has developed and become more and more powerful and united". we believe that no matter what difficulties and twists and turns may yet appear on your road of advance, you will certainly march from victory to victory by closely relying on the broad masses of the people and adhering to the principle of maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in your own hands and relying on your own efforts under the leadership of the romanian party and government.

the romanian people have always condemned u.s. imperialism for its aggression against indochina and resolutely supported the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. the romanian people firmly oppose the armed aggression against other countries under whatever pretext and actively support the oppressed people in their struggle against foreign occupationists. the romanian people stand for equality between all countries, big or small, oppose the practice of power politics by the "superpowers" and their monopoly

of world affairs and support the struggle of the people of various countries against colonialism and neo-colonialism. this just stand of yours has won praise in the world.

dear romanian comrades, our great proletarian cultural revolution has already won great victories. the dictatorship of the proletariat in china is even more consolidated, our party has become purer and more staunch, profound changes have taken place in the mental outlook of the masses of the people and a thriving new atmosphere has prevailed throughout the country. united around the party's central committee with chairman mao as the leader and vice-chairman lin as the deputy leader, the chinese people are now conscientiously studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, enhancing their political consciousness of continuing the revolution under the conditions of the dictatorship of the proletariat, grasping revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, carrying out the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation conscientiously and continuing to fulfill the various fighting tasks set forth at the ninth party congress so as to greet the 50th anniversary of the birth of the chinese communist party and the convocation of the fourth national people's congress with new achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

comrades and friends,

the present international situation is excellent. the development of the situation is as pointed out by comrade mao tsetung in his solemn statement of may 20, 1970: "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today."

the heroic peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos, uniting closely and fighting shoulder to shoulder, have won one brilliant victory after another in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, fully demonstrating the unparalleled might of people's war. in particular, the great victory along highway 9 has further frustrated the nixon government's plan for "vietnamizing" the war and dealt a heavy blow at u.s. imperialism. the great victories of the three indochinese peoples have tremendously encouraged the people of the whole world in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles and set a brilliant example of a small nation defeating the aggression by a big power.

the struggle of the korean, japanese, chinese and other asian peoples against the revivil of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is developing in depth. wildly attempting to renew its old dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere", the japanese reactionaries are blatantly propagating the reactionary bushido spirit, employing old-line militarists, greatly increasing their military expenditures an openly clamouring that korea, china's northeast and taiwan down to the malacca strait are japan's "lifeline". the reviving japanese militarism which is itching for rampant actions has become a dangerous enemy of the peoples of asia. just as the european people deeply suffered from the havoc wrought by german fascism, the asian people retain a fresh memory of the dire disasters brought upon them by japanese militarism. therefore, at present it is in the common interests of the asian peoples as well as their urgent task to firmly oppose japanese militarism.

the struggle of the arab peoples in the middle east, particularly of the palestinian people, against the u.s.-israeli aggressors is developing in depth.

on the other side of the pacific, the great american people are fast awakening. through various forms of struggle they have raised a revolutionary storm of opposing the nixon government's policies of aggression and war and racial discrimination. this revolutionary storm is responding to and co-ordinating with the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles of the peoples of indochina and other parts of the world, and is dealing powerful blows at the reactionary rule of u.s. imperialism from within the united states.

medium and small countries in the world are getting united to oppose the hegemony of the "superpowers" and defend their national interests and state sovereignty, and this has become an irresistible revolutionary tide. a series of latin american countries have taken concerted actions in their common fight against hegemony and in firm defence of their right to a 200 nautical mile territorial sea. the petroleum exporting countries in asia, africa and latin america have won victory in their struggle for raising the oil prices and tax rates against imperialist exploitation and plunder. the third conference of non-aligned countries strongly condemned the "superpowers" for their interference in the internal affairs of other countries and monopoly of international affairs. new development has also taken place in the multifarious struggle of many european countries which are uniting to resist the aggression, control, interference and bullying by big powers. the practice of struggles of the people of various countries has proved that the "superpowers" are nothing to be afraid of; there isn't much to them once you stand up to them, and they are all the more helpless when all get united to fight them. so long as the medium and small countries unite, support each other and persevere in struggle, the weak will become strong and the small big, and they will certainly defeat the aggression by big powers.

the chinese people have consistently adhered to proletarian internationalism, opposed the big oppressing the small and the strong bullying the weak and stood for equality between all countries, big or small. in the relations between states, whether they have the same or different social systems, the principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence must be strictly observed. china will not be a "superpower", neither now nor ever in the future. we will always stand together with the oppressed countries and peoples in firmly opposing the power politics of the "superpowers".

under the mighty onslaught of the storm of the world people's revolutionary struggle, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, beset with troubles both at home and abroad and riddled with contradictions, have found themselves in unprecedented isolation and in the grip of ever deepening political and economic crises. however, the nature of imperialism will never change; they will carry on their aggression and expansion and struggle desperately. the people of various countries should take full stock of various difficulties and obstacles they may yet encounter on their road of advance. so long as imperialism exists, there is the danger of a world war. we must heighten our vigilance and be prepared.

- comrades and friends,

the chinese and romanian peoples have forged a profound friendship in the long revolutionary struggles. we have all

along sympathized with and supported each other. the chinese people enjoyed the support of the romanian people in the past revolutionary struggles and likewise have received assistance from them in today's socialist construction. romania has consistently stood for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations and denounced u.s. imperialism's aggression against and occupation of china's territory taiwan. for this, we express our sincere thanks.

we are happy to note that in recent years, the relations between our two parties, countries and peoples have greatly developed. this is in the interests not only of our two peoples but also of the revolutionary people of the world. our relations are based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and can stand tests. our romanian comrades may rest assured that the chinese people will forever remain your reliable friends in your struggle against imperialist interference and aggression and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty and in your cause of building socialism. we firmly support your just struggle.

long live the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the chinese and romanian peoples exclamation

long live marxism-leninism exclamation

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's Speech at Grand Peking Rally

(NCNA-English Peking, June 8, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech made by nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, at the rally of people of various circles in the chinese capital held this afternoon to welcome the romanian party and government delegation he is leading:

respected comrade chou en-lai,

respected party and government leading comrades of the people's republic of china,

dear comrades and friends,

first of all, allow me to express to you all, the participants at this grand meeting of friendship between romania and china, to the central committee of the communist party of china, to comrade mao tsetung and comrade lin piao, to the government of the people's republic of china and to comrade chou en-lai, to the working people of peking and to the entire chinese people, warm greetings and salute of friendship and internationalist solidarity of the central committee of the romanian communist party, the state council, the government of the socialist republic of romania and of all the romanian people.

we are approaching the end of our visit to your beautiful and great socialist motherland. during the eight days since we set foot on the soil of the people's republic of china, we visited the cities of peking, nanking and shanghai, as well as industrial enterprises, a people's commune and tsinghua university. in the course of these visits, we got to know on the spot some of the great successes obtained

by the chinese people in implementing the policy of the communist party of china for building a socialist society. but above all, it is our meetings with the leaders of the party organizations, the revolutionary committees and the people's army, with the communists and broad masses of the people that have given us particular satisfaction. the warm and friendly welcome accorded to us by hundreds of thousands of working people of the beautiful capital of the people's republic of china, by hundreds of thousands of innabitants of nanking and by hundreds of thousands of citizens of the old revolutionary centre of the workers -- the big city of shanghai -- will forever remain deep in my memory, in the memory of my wife and all the members of the delegation.

we regard the warm reception accorded us everywhere as an expression of the friendly relations, mutual respect and esteem between our two parties and two peoples.

in all the visits and meetings with the working people, we have been able to understand better the profound transformation which has taken place in recent years in the people's republic of china. we have noted with great joy that during this period important successes have been obtained in developing industry, agriculture and science and in improving the material and cultural well-being of the broad masses of the people. i myself visited the people's republic of china seven years ago, and i must say that i am deeply impressed by the important achievements you have scored in all fields in this short period of time.

the great successes of the chinese people in building a new social system have once again proved the superiority of socialism. these successes show the great creative ability of a people who have taken the destiny into their own hands and who are determined to build a new, free and independent life. we are aware of the long and hard struggles waged by the chinese revolutionary forces against reaction and for the victory of the proletarian revolution. we know from our own experience how great are the problems which must be solved on the road of the socialist transformation of the country, we know that tremendous efforts must be made in all fields in order to build a new social system. these successes are all the more important as these successes achieved by the chinese people on the road of socialism have been gained in the complicated international environment of opposing imperialism and the reactionaries and under the special conditions of carrying out the struggle of the great proletarian cultural revolution at home. the romanian communist party and our people highly appraise the achievements scored by the chinese people in socialist construction. the victory of the proletarian revolution and the important achievements you have gained in the socialist transformation of your country have all been won under the leadership of the long-tested chinese communist party headed by the outstanding leader of the chinese communist party and the great chinese people, comrade mao tsetung. your party will shortly celebrate the 50th anniversary of its founding. we would like to take this opportunity to extend to you our warmest congratulations. may your party achieve new successes in leading the chinese people in the struggle along the road of socialist construction.

as your friends and comrades-in-arms in the struggle for the cause of socialism and communism, we rejoice from the bottom of our hearts at your historic achievements and extend the warmest congratulations to you on all these achievements. may the chinese people, under the leadership of the chinese

communist party and the banner of ever-victorious marxism-leninism, gain new magnificent victories in building socialism and making prosperous their motherland -- the people's republic of china.

we look upon your successes as our successes, just as our achievements are also your achievements. because the more vigorous the development of each socialist country, the greater the prestige and strength of socialism in the world.

dear comrades and friends,

the official friendly visit of the romanian party and government delegation in your motherland is the inevitable result of the relations of friendship and multifarious cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples. the roots of such friendship lie in the revolutionary history of our two peoples and the mutual support and assistance between the revolutionaries of romania and china in the long class struggles. with the entry of romania and china into the stage of building socialism, the friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples have become even more powerful and unbreakable. the strength of such relations lies in the fact that they are based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and based on complete equality of rights, mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and comradely mutual aid.

our most cordial meeting with comrade mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao and other party and government leading comrades of the people's republic of china and the conversation we had on that occasion, as well as the talks which the romanian party and government leaders held with comrade chou en-lai and other chinese party and government leaders are a striking manifestation of the mighty development of the friendly ties and cooperation between our two parties and countries.

we have noted with satisfaction that important results have been obtained in the course of the last few years in the expansion of exchanges and cooperation in economic, technical, scientific and other fields. the talks also touched on a series of problems of common concern in the contemporary international life.

the talks have successfully concluded. the romanian-chinese joint communique underlines the determination of our two sides to "further strengthen the militant friendship and unity between the two parties, countries and peoples and to expand the cooperation in different fields." at the same time, our views are identical or close on such fundamental questions as the present-day development of the revolution, the struggle against imperialism and reaction and the transformation of the world through the socialist revolution.

the communique says that the two sides are determined to strengthen their mutual cooperation, to assist each other in the struggle of opposing imperialism and building socialism and to support the peoples who are fighting for national liberation and the consolidation of their independence and sovereignty.

i would like to take this opportunity to express once again our warmest gratitude for the assistance given us by people's china in helping us overcome the difficulties caused

by last year's natural disasters and for the loan which your country has extended to us on favourable terms. this is a powerful support to the socialist construction of romania.

the communist party and the government of our country highly appreciate the relations between our two parties and peoples. there is no doubt that the progress of our two countries on the road of building socialism will bring about new possibilities for the development of our cooperation in all fields, which correspond to the interests of our two parties, countries and peoples and those of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

respected comrades exclamation

i would like to give you a very brief account of some achievements and work of the romanian people. in the close to 27 years since our country was liberated from the yoke of fascism, our working class and the entire romanian people, under the leadership of the communist party, have forever liquidated the exploiting classes and established a socialist society.

we successfully completed our 1966-1970 five-year plan and we are now fulfilling the programme laid down by the tenth congress of our party. in the period from 1971 to 1975, it is estimated that industrial production will increase around 12 per cent every year and agriculture 7 to 8 per cent. for this purpose, nearly 32 per cent of the national income will be used for investment and other forms of accumulation.

we pay great attention to science and education, as they are important factors in the building of socialism. at the same time, we see to it that the achievements of the economic and social development of our country lead to the betterment of the material welfare and cultural life of the entire people.

we have always shown concern for the strengthening of the party and its leading role in socialist construction and the party's links with the working class and the entire working people in the cities and countryside.

at the same time, proceeding from the marxist-leninist thesis that the building of communism can only be the fruit of the creative activities of the masses of the people, we advocate the active participation of the working class, the peasants of the cooperatives and those intellectuals who link themselves with the people in the leadership of economic and social life. in this way, we have realized socialist democracy far superior to any bourgeois democracy.

the romanian people are firmly determined, under the leadership of the communist party and in close cooperation with the socialist countries, to take unswervingly the road of socialism and communism and build a free, independent and happy life.

respected comrades exclamation

we are now in an epoch of great revolutionary changes. throughout the world, the working class and mighty social forces are resolutely rising up in a struggle against exploitation, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. in all the continents, the struggle for national and social liberation is mounting vigorously.

the peoples of some other countries have taken the road opened up by the great october socialist revolution which was realized under the leadership of the communist party created by lenin -- a revolution which opened up a new era in human history. the victory of the chinese revolution is of great historic significance. it brought about a fundamental change in the balance of forces on the world arena and brought about a new upsurge in the struggle of the peoples for social and national liberation. the scope of the struggle of the peoples against imperialism and against its power politics, its policies of dictation and crude interference in other countries' affairs is ever expanding. that is why we consider the prospects for the struggle against imperialism and for socialism excellent. as comrade mao tsetung pointed out: "the world is progressing, the future is bright and no one can change this general trend of history."

it is indeed true that the reactionary imperialist circles are still bringing untold sufferings to the peoples and that so long as imperialism exists there will still be the danger of a new world war. but life itself and international events have forcefully demonstrated that the times when the imperialists could do whatever they liked are gone forever. we are of the opinion that if the socialist countries, all the people who desire independence and all the anti-imperialist forces act resolutely, their strength will greatly surpass that of the imperialists and peace can be ensured.

romania is working for the overcoming of the differences and the development of cooperation between the socialist countries and the ever stronger affirmation in their relations of the marxist-leninist principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and comradely unity and mutual aid.

we are also of the opinion that the developing countries, generally speaking the medium and small countries, can play an important role in international life. the solution of the major problems facing the world today requires the active participation of all countries, big, small or medium.

our country attaches great importance to the participation of the people's republic of china in the solution of all international questions. we welcome the development of relations between people's china and other countries; we regard it as a contribution to the cause of international security and world peace. romania maintains that it is high time that the people's republic of china occupies its legitimate seat in the u.n.o. and other international organizations. we firmly support the just demand of the people's republic of china for the withdrawal of u.s. troops from taiwan -- an integral part of china.

as you all know, our country has given and is giving all-out support to the struggle waged by the vietnamese people against u.s. imperialist aggression. we equally support the just struggle of the laotian and cambodian peoples. we stand for the total withdrawal of u.s. troops from viet nam and from the whole of indochina. the vietnamese, khmer and laotian peoples must be left to themselves to decide their own development as they wish.

our country has consistently stood for the cessation of the conflict in the middle east and the withdrawal of israeli troops from the occupied arab territories and a

settlement which ensures the independence and security of all countries in this region. meanwhile, we hold that it is necessary to guarantee the solution of the question of palestinian people in conformity with their national interests.

in accordance with the spirit of peaceful coexistence, romania expands its relations with all countries irrespective of their social and political system. we firmly base our relations with all countries in the world on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit. these principles have been more and more widely recognized in international life as the only principles to truly guarantee fruitful cooperation between states and nations and to strengthen peace and the security of the peoples.

as a european country, we are preoccupied with the security on this continent. we are concerned about the abolition of force and the threat of force and oppose any interference in the internal affairs of a country. at the same time, we are unswervingly working for the establishment of friendly relations and cooperation between the balkan states. we hold that recognition by all countries of the german democratic republic and establishment of relations with it on the basis of international law is of great significance to european security.

the romanian communist party and the socialist republic of romania are fighting resolutely for the realization of general and complete disarmament, first of all, the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

dear comrades exclamation

a particularly important characteristic of our time is: the revolutionary movements and the communist and workers' parties are advancing ever more vigorously; they are playing an increasing role in the political life of their countries, in the general struggle against imperialism and for social progress and world peace. it is known to all that every communist party carries out its activities in the historical, economic and social conditions of its own country which vary from one to another. life has shown that in order to lead the revolutionary struggle and socialist construction successfully, the communist and workers' parties must constantly take into consideration the characteristics of their own countries and the stage of historical development. therefore, each communist party must formulate independently its political line, strategy and tactics for struggle.

under present conditions, the existence of a centre in the communist and workers' movement is neither necessary nor possible. the relations between communist and workers' parties must be based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, on complete equality of rights and the autonomy of each party to the exclusion of all forms of interference in the internal affairs of other parties, on mutual respect and mutual trust and on the development of comradely solidarity and mutual assistance.

the romanian communnst party has all along taken these principles as the basis for developing its relations with other communist and workers' parties, and have made active efforts to overcome the present difficulties in the communist movement and strengthen their unity in the struggle against imperialism and for peace and social progress. at the same

time, we are developing our cooperation with other socialist parties and revolutionary movements, national liberation movements, progressive and democratic movements and all anti-imperialist forces.

dear comrades and friends exclamation

tomorrow we will conclude our short but fruitful visit to your beautiful and hospitable country. we will bring back with us impressions of a country vigorously developing on the road of socialist construction, of a people who, under the leadership of the communist party, are determined to create their brilliant future. we will forever cherish in our hearts the warm reception we have been accorded here and will convey this to the romanian people. such warmth will add further to the resplendency of the firm friendship between our two parties and peoples.

i express the conviction that the meeting and talks between our two sides in the past few days mark a moment of historic significance in the continued development of the relations and the all-round cooperation between our two parties and countries to the benefit of our two peoples and the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

in conclusion, i wish the chinese communist party and the entire chinese people tremendous new successes in the grand cause of building socialism, improving the welfare of the working people and bringing prosperity to the people's republic of china. i wish you all happiness and good health exclamation

long live the unbreakable friendship between our two parties, countries and peoples exclamation

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Madame Ceausescu Give Grand Banquet to Thank CPC Central Committee and State Council of People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, June 8, 1971)

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, and madame ceausescu gave a grand banquet here this evening to thank the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council of the people's republic of china.

attending the banquet were comrades chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council; chiang ching, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; yeh chun, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c.

central committee; wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of the p.l.a. general staff; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the p.l.a. general political department; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; teng ying-chao and tsao yi-ou, members of the c.p.c. central committee; and lin chia-mei and yu li-chun.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk attended the banquet.

present were members of the romanian party and government delegation ion gheorghe maurer, manea manescu, dumitru popa, ion iliescu, george macovescu, and aurel duma; all personnel with the delegation, madame duma and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy in peking.

the national flags of china and romania hung side by side in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people. the band struck up music of welcome at half past eight as hosts and guests entered the hall.

comrade nicolae ceausescu and comrade chou en-lai spoke at the banquet.

comrade ceausescu said in his speech: "we have spent very pleasant days on the soil of your beautiful motherland." he added: "we note with deep satisfaction that your country has made tremendous progress in all fields. we and all the other friends of people's china sincerely rejoice over these achievements."

he continued: "tomorrow we will leave your country with the finest impressions about the chinese people's labour, diligence and talent, their gracious hospitality and the very friendly reception which they have accorded us everywhere. this very friendly reception expresses the fine relations between our two peoples and their desire to continue to develop friendly relations."

comrade chou en-lai said in his speech that the visit to china of the romanian party and government delegation led by comrade nicolae ceausescu "is a major event in the relations between china and romania and has made important contributions to the further development of the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties, countries and peoples."

"on the eve of your departure from china," he continued, "we would request you to bring the profound sentiments of the chinese people to the fraternal romanian people. we sincerely wish you continuous new successes and victories in the cause of building your socialist motherland and in your struggle to oppose imperialist aggression and safeguard national independence and sovereignty."

their speeches were punctuated by warm applause. after the speeches, the band played the national anthems of china and romania.

present at the banquet were: prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state of cambodia; ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia thiounn mumm, general duong sam ol and madame duong sam ol, keat chhon and thiounn prasith; vice-minister van piny and madame van piny; and diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

also present were:

members and alternate members of the central committee of the communist party of china yu sang, wang hsin-ting, kuang jen-nung, liu hsien-chuan, liu hsi-chang, chen shih-chu, li chiang, li shui-ching, wu teh, wu jui-lin, chang tsai-chien, chiu chuang-cheng, hsiao ching-kuang, yu chiu-li, chien chih-kuang, ni chih-fu, peng shao-hui, su yu, fang yi, shih shao-hua, liu hsi-yao, wu chung, chang shih-chung, huang tso-chen and huang chih-yung;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress pei shih-chang, wu yu-hsun, chi fang, chu ko-chen and hsien fu-min; and

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li yao-wen, han nien-lung, chen ten-ho, wang hai-jung, wang liang-en, jen yun-chung, shen chien, feng hsuan, tang ming-chao, liu chun-fa, pai hsiang-kuo, liu ta-yu, chen mao, chen mu-hua, han tsung-cheng, kao li-hsing, wu ching-tung, li liang-han, sun hsiao-feng, hsu chin-chiang, chen shao-kun, yang chieh, sha feng, chang wen-pi, yen chun, tsui hsing, tien wei-hsin, tai chin-chuan, wang hsi-ke, sung yu-lin, kuang yu-min, yao kuo-min, yuan hua-ping, chai cheng-wen, tsao cheng, chang chi-chih, liu chien-kung, lu ying, wang kuo-chuan and ma jen-hui; and representatives of the china-romania friendship people's commune chou jui-ching, yang chung-hsing and li li-hsiang.

chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng was present.

Comrade Ceausescu's Speech at Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, June 8, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, at the banquet given by him and madame ceausescu here this evening:

respected comrade chou en-lai,

dear comrades and friends,

in the name of myself and my wife and in the name of all the other members of the romanian party and government delegation, i am very glad to express a warm welcome to premier chou en-lai, comrade chiang ching and the other party and government leading comrades of the people's republic of china as well as all the other guests to our banquet this evening.

we have spent very pleasant days on the soil of your beautiful motherland. in the capital of the people's republic of china as well as in nanking and shanghai, we have met thousands

upon thousands of citizens, working people from industrial and agricultural units and educational and art establishments. we have had the opportunity of getting directly acquainted with the chinese people's achievements and work and the fact that today the chinese people are carrying out with tremendous creative enthusiasm the communist party's policies for the development and prosperity of people's china. we note with deep satisfaction that your country has made tremendous progress in all fields. we and all the other friends of people's china sincerely rejoice over these achievements. for this, dear comrades, we extend to you once again our sincere congratulations.

at the same time, i would like to mention the important successes we have achieved through our current visit. our most cordial conversation and talks with comrade mao tsetung, comrade lin piao, comrade chou en-lai and the other party and government leading comrades of the people's republic of china were most fruitful, and they were held in a spirit of comradely mutual respect, trust and understanding characterizing the relations between our two parties, countries and peoples. during the talks, we had an extensive and useful exchange of views on the growth of romanian-chinese relations in the political, economic and other fields, and found new possibilities for the continued deepening and development of the friendship and cooperation between our two parties and peoples through our joint efforts. we have also covered a series of urgent problems of common concern in international life.

as the joint communique points out, we both agree to strengthen our cooperation in the anti-imperialist struggle and promote socialism and the cause of peace among the peoples.

respected comrade chou en-lai, i believe you will agree with me when i say that the current visit and our talks mark a historic moment in the process of the development of the relations between our two parties, countries and peoples, which is conducive to the general cause of socialism and cooperation between the world anti-imperialist forces and the peoples of various countries.

dear comrades exclamation

we will soon conclude our visit. tomorrow we will leave your country with the finest impressions about the chinese people's labour, diligence and talent, their gracious hospitality and the very friendly reception which they have accorded us everywhere. this very friendly reception expresses the fine relations between our two peoples and their desire to continue to develop these relations.

i would like once again to express cordial thanks to the party and government leaders of the people's republic of china and to comrade mao tsetung. i would also like to thank the other party and state leaders of the people's republic of china and thank comrade chou en-lai for accompanying us throughout our visit in the people's republic of china and for providing us with excellent amenities during our stay in your country. at the same time, i extend the warmest gratitude to all the inhabitants of the cities and all the working people of the enterprises and institutions we have visited. we are looking forward with pleasure to

the visit to our country by the party and government delegation of the people's republic of china upon our invitation. we believe that the chinese party and government delegation will be just as pleased as we have been here and that they will find the romanian people cherishing the same warm esteem and friendly sentiments for the great chinese people.

i believe that the friendly relations between our two parties and countries will continue to develop to the benefit of our two peoples, the cause of socialism and the struggle against imperialism and in defence of peace.

i propose a toast

to the health of comrade mao tsetung and mme. mao tsetung,

to the health of comrade lin piao and mme. lin piao,

to the health of comrade chou en-lai and mme. chou en-lai,

to the health of the other party and government leading comrades of the people's republic of china,

to the health of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and mme. sihanouk,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives,

to the industrious and intelligent chinese people,

to the all-round cooperation between the romanian communist party and the chinese communist party and the romanian and chinese peoples,

to the victory of socialism, the cooperation between the people of various countries and the cause of world peace, and

to the health of everyone present here exclamation

Comrade Chou En-lai's Speech at Banquet Given by Comrade Ceausescu

(NCNA-English Peking, June 8, 1971)

following is the full text of comrade chou en-lai's speech at the banquet given here this evening by nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, and madame ceausescu:

respected comrade nicolae ceausescu and mme. ceausescu,

respected comrade ion gheorghe maurer,

dear comrades of the romanian party and government delegation,

comrades and friends,

the romanian party and government delegation led by comrade ceausescu will soon conclude their visit in our country and will be leaving peking tomorrow. comrade ceausescu has just spoken many warm and friendly words about our party, country and people, which manifest the fraternal friendship of the romanian people for the chinese people. at this grand banquet, i express sincere thanks on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao and on behalf of the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people.

during the visit of the distinguished romanian guests in our country, comrade mao tsetung and his close comrade-in-arms comrade lin piao had a cordial and friendly meeting with comrade ceausescu and his wife comrade elena ceausescu, comrade maurer and all the other comrades on the delegation. our two sides held cordial and friendly talks and had a useful exchange of views on the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and romania and on other questions of common concern. during their stay in china, our romanian comrades have toured peking, nanking and shanghai, visited factories, a people's commune, a university and other places and have been accorded warm welcome and cordial reception by the broad revolutionary masses of our country. your present visit is a major event in the relations between china and romania and has made important contributions to the further development of the revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties, countries and peoples.

during your current visit to our country, you have seen something of our socialist revolution and socialist construction. following the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle which chairman mao tsetung has consistently taught us, the chinese people have done some work and scored some achievements. but ours are not yet big achievements and we have to make continued efforts; we have confidence in doing our work still better in the days to come by relying on our own efforts. and we are glad to note that under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade ceausescu, the romanian people have scored major achievements in the cause of socialist construction with their own labour and wisdom and in a spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle for the prosperity of their country.

maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in one's own hands and relying on one's own efforts is the fundamental principle for building socialism. certain people vilify it as what they call "nationalism". as a matter of fact, they are using this as a camouflage in a wild attempt to carry out interference, control, exploitation and plunder against other countries. it is their own acts and deeds which are indeed those of out-and-out national egoism and big-power chauvinism.

during your visit to china, you have also witnessed that following chairman mao tsetung's teaching "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the broad masses of the chinese armymen and people are constantly on the alert and in full battle array, ready at all times to smash possible imperialist armed invasions. comrade ceausescu has also clearly pointed out: "we cannot forget that the imperialist circles continuously try to attempt upon the peoples' independence and sovereignty, conduct a policy

of pressure, of immixture and dictate." under the leadership of the romanian communist party, the romanian people are continuously strengthening their defence capabilities and preparing themselves for combat against imperialist aggression.

driven into a most difficult position and unprecedented isolation, the imperialists are finding things tougher and tougher. in order to maintain their reactionary rule and continue their aggression and expansion abroad, they are constantly changing their counter-revolutionary tactics, now resorting to threats and blackmail in all their ferocity and now bedecking themselves and uttering high-sounding words. we must always keep a clear head about the imperialists, neither fearing their bluster, nor easily believing their "nice words", and make all necessary preparations both mentally and materially and wage unremitting struggles against them. only thus can we be invincible and only thus will it be possible to prevent a new world war.

dear comrades of the romanian party and government delegation, on the eve of your departure from china, we would request you to bring the profound sentiments of the chinese people to the fraternal romanian people. we sincerely wish you continuous new successes and victories in the cause of building your socialist motherland and in your struggle to oppose imperialist aggression and safeguard national independence and sovereignty.

i propose a toast

to the fraternal friendship and unity between our two parties, countries and peoples,

to the prosperity of the socialist republic of romania,

to the health of comrade ceausescu and mme. ceausescu,

to the health of the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and mme. sihanouk,

to the health of comrade maurer,

to the health of all the other comrades of the romanian party and government delegation,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our other comrades and friends present here

exclamation

Comrade Ceausescu and Romanian Party and Government Delegation He Is Leading Leave Peking for Friendly Visit to Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, June 9, 1971)

comrade nicolae ceausescu, general secretary of the romanian communist party and president of the state council, and madame ceausescu and the party and government delegation of the romanian socialist republic he is leading successfully concluded its official friendly visit to china and left here by special plane this morning on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea, bringing with them the deep friendship of the chinese people for the fraternal romanian people.

the members of the delegation leaving for korea are: i.g. maurer, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the central committee of the r.c.p. and chairman of the council of ministers of the romanian socialist republic; m. manescu, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium and secretary of the central committee of the r.c.p. and vice-president of the state council; d. popa, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the r.c.p., first secretary of the bucharest municipal committee of the r.c.p. and mayor of bucharest; i. iliescu, alternate member of the executive committee and secretary of the central committee of the r.c.p.; g. macovescu, member of the central committee of the r.c.p. and first vice-minister of foreign affairs of the romanian socialist republic. the personnel accompanying the delegation left by the same plane.

warmly seeing them off at the airport were chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; chang chun-chiao and yao wen-yuan, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee; yeh chun, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wu fa-hsien, li'tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of general staff of the p.l.a.; chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li ten-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the general political department of the p.l.a.; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; wu teh, member of the c.p.c. central committee, second secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee and vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; and comrades lin chia-mei and yu li-chun.

peking airport today flew the national flags of china and romania and was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and romania. more than 5,000 revolutionary people joyfully gathered at the airport to warmly see off the distinguished romanian guests.

at 8:15 a.m. when comrade ceausescu, comrade maurer and the other distinguished romanian guests arrived at the airport by car from the guest house in the company of chou en-lai, huang yung-sheng and other leading comrades, the airport was astir and echoed with the beatings of cymbals and drums. a grand send-off ceremony began with the band playing the national anthems of romania and china. comrade ceausescu, madame ceausescu, comrade maurer and the other distinguished romanian guests, accompanied by chinese leading comrades of the party and state, reviewed a guard of honour composed of men of p.l.a. land, naval and air forces, militiamen and red guards and walked around to bid farewell to the crowds. people beat drums and gongs, sang, danced and shouted slogans to give a warm send-off to the distinguished romanian guests. comrade ceausescu and madame ceausescu, comrade maurer and the other romanian comrades kept waving to the crowds in acknowledgement.

before boarding the plane, comrade ceausescu, comrade maurer and the other distinguished romanian guests cordially shook hands with and bade farewell to chinese leading comrades of the party and state.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, accompanied the romanian party and government delegation on its visit to pyongyang.

aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and madame duma, and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy, were present at the airport.

also present at the airport were:

members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee yu sang, kuang jen-nung, liu hsien-chuan, chen shih-chu, li chiang, li shui-ching, wu jui-lin, chang tsai-chien, fang yi, wu chung, huang tso-chen;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress pei shih-chang, chi fang and hsieh fu-min;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li yao-wen, chen teh-ho, jen yun-chung, shen chien, liu chun-fa, pai hsiang-kuo, kao li-hsing, liu ta-yu, chen mao, li liang-han, hsu chin-chiang, chen shao-kun, yang chieh, tien wei-hsin, tai chin-chuan, kuang yu-min, yao kuo-min, tsao cheng, sung yu-lin, yuan hua-ping, chai cheng-wen, wang kuo-chuan, chinese ambassador to romania chang hai-feng and representatives of the china-romania friendship people's commune chou jui-ching, yang chung-hsing and li li-hsiang.

also present at the airport were:

general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia; keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the

central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

diplomatic officials of the korean embassy in peking, and

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

Leader of Group for Exhibition on China's Achievements in Socialist Construction Leaves for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, June 9, 1971)

tsai hsin-teh, leader of the group for an exhibition in romania on china's achievements in the socialist construction, left here for bucharest by air today.

he was seen off at the airport by leading members of the chinese departments concerned wang pin and wang wen-lin. minister-counsellor iosif chivu and first secretary leonin-gheorghe vasilescu of the romanian embassy in peking were also present.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Premier Chou En-lai, Minister Sha Feng Meet Sudanese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 9, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry, today met dr. mamoun yania mannawar, leader of the government delegation of the democratic republic of the sudan and minister of animal resources; farouk mustafa, member of the delegation and deputy director of the socialist countries department of the sudanese ministry of foreign affairs; abdel wahab zainulabidin, sudanese ambassador to china; and abdalla m. sidahmed, first secretary of the sudanese embassy in peking.

premier chou en-lai and minister sha feng warmly shook hands with the distinguished sudanese guests and were photographed with them. then they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of the departments concerned and staff members kuo lu, chen mu-hua, hao chien-kang, ho ying, tai pei-chen, hu chang-lin, cheng ta-yung and ma chieh-hsien.

Sudanese Minister Gives Luncheon in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 9, 1971)

dr. mamoun yahia mannawar, minister of animal resources of the sudan, gave a luncheon here today for the visit to china of the government delegation of the democratic republic of the sudan he is leading.

present were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; and leading members of the departments concerned chen mu-hua, kuo lu, hao chien-kang, ho ying, wang lei, ting hsi-lin, cheng fei, chao lin-ching, wang ming-chun, wang hsiao-yi and tai pei-chen.

also present were kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; le tuan, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking; and diplomatic envoys of some arab and african countries to china.

the luncheon proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. minister mannawar and minister sha feng proposed toasts to the constant consolidation and development of the militant friendship between the sudanese and chinese people forged in the struggle against imperialism.

sudanese ambassador to china abdel wahab zainulabidin and / diplomatic officials of the embassy were present.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Government Delegation of Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 9, 1971)

the government delegation of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia led by mirko tepavac, state secretary for foreign affairs of yugoslavia, arrived here this morning by special plane on a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government.

members of the delegation are: bogdan orescanin, yugoslav ambassador to china; radivoj uvalic and jaksa petric, yugoslav assistant state secretaries for foreign affairs; aleksandar demajo, minister-counsellor and chief of cabinet of state secretary for foreign affairs; and svetomir tomic, counsellor and chief of section in the state secretariat for foreign affairs. the personnel accompanying the delegation arrived here by the same plane.

warmly welcoming the distinguished yugoslav guests at the airport were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; and thousands of revolutionary people in the capital.

flying national flags of china and yugoslavia, peking airport today was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of the two countries. the welcoming crowds carried streamers inscribed with: "warm welcome to the distinguished yugoslav guests exclamation" "firm support to

the yugoslav people in their struggle against foreign interference and threat of aggression exclamation" and other slogans.

when state secretary mirko tepavac and other distinguished guests from yugoslavia alighted from the plane, vice-premier li hsien-nien and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei stepped forward and shook hands with them to express a warm welcome. the distinguished guests walked round to meet the welcoming people. the welcomers beat drums and gongs, waved the national flags of china and yugoslavia, coloured scarfs and bouquets and danced. they repeatedly shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and yugoslavia exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the revolutionary struggles of all the oppressed nations and people throughout the world exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" state secretary tepavac and the other distinguished yugoslav guests happily waved to the welcomers in acknowledgement.

van piny, second vice-foreign minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia was present.

also present at the airport were:

mrs. orescanin, wife of the yugoslav ambassador to china; and other members of the yugoslav embassy in peking;

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china; and

leading members of the chinese departments concerned liu shao-wen, ting hsi-lin, liu hsi-wen, chu kai-yin, li lien-ching, peng hua, han hsu, kao lu and wang hsiao-yi.

yu chan, director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the chinese foreign ministry who had gone specially to shanghai to welcome the distinguished yugoslav guests, arrived in peking by the same plane.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Hold Talks with Yugoslav Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 9, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs, held talks in a friendly atmosphere this afternoon with the government delegation of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia headed by mirko tepavac, state secretary for foreign affairs of yugoslavia.

taking part in the talks on the yugoslav side were members of the delegation bogdan orescanin, radivoj uvalic, jaksa petric, aleksandar demajo and svetomir tomic, and staff members of the delegation ilija djukic and zvonimir petnicki.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members of the departments concerned and staff members liu hsi-wen, yu chan, li lien-ching, han hsu, wang ming-hsiu, yu li-hsuan, shih chi-cheng and chao ching-tien.

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DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

Perseveringly Maintain Democratic Centralism, Properly Lead the "Squad Members" of the Party Committee

by

Hsi Yuan-liang (奚元亮), Secretary of Party Committee of Much'engchien Colliery, Peking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 7, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "To fulfill its task of exercising leadership, a Party committee must rely on its 'squad members' and enable them to play their parts to the full." After taking the post of Party committee secretary, I have learned deeply from practice: Only by soliciting "the views of the masses" and opposing "the style of doing the talking alone" and by perseveringly maintaining the Party's system of democratic centralism can a Party committee secretary do his job well as a "squad leader," bring the role of the "squad members" of the Party committee into full play, make them rally more closely round the great banner of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and lead the broad revolutionary masses in their triumphant advance along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Combating Conceit and Complacency, Developing Democratic Style of Work

When I came to this colliery to do support-the-Left work, I was not familiar with the condition there and was inexperienced in local work, so that I did my work more prudently and paid earnest attention to soliciting the views of the masses and the local cadres and pooling the wisdom of the masses. Later, the situation of revolution and production in the colliery improved continuously and I received more commendations from the leadership and more praises from the masses, so that I became complacent and thought that "I was wiser than other people and I could make decisions all by myself."

The Party committee once called a meeting to study the plan of carrying out the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement. Some comrades said as soon as the meeting started: "Let Old Hsi express his views first." I also

thought that I should do the talking first because I knew very well the policy of the higher level and was familiar with the condition of the colliery. Accordingly I expressed my views. As a result, the other comrades did not make any other suggestions but decided the matter in accordance with my views. A few days after that, however, the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement in the colliery failed to make any progress and some comrades were critical toward me. This incident provoked my deep thought: Why was it that the Party committee's decision could not be carried out? Why was it that the masses could not be aroused to action?

Bearing this question in mind, I conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "Methods of Work of Party Committee." Chairman Mao says: "Guard against arrogance. For anyone in a leading position, this is a matter of principle." In the light of Chairman Mao's teaching, I examined my thinking and my work and came to understand that: In the face of the excellent situation, I thought that I was familiar with the conditions and I was experienced, and therefore I became conceited. Being conceited, I was unwilling to listen to the opinion of the masses. This would hinder the development of the democratic style of work. I should be unable to work well as the "squad leader" unless I got rid of this conceit.

Having found the root cause, I discussed the matter with the committee members and held a study class with representatives of the workers and members of the leading group taking part in it. In this study class, I relentlessly struggled against my own conceit and complacency. The workers' representatives and the Party committee members also made many very valuable suggestions to me. After full discussion, we extensively sought the opinions of the masses and the Party committee made new arrangements for the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement. Because the Party committee members achieved unified thinking and were united together, the masses were aroused in depth. Very quickly a thousand big-character posters were put up in the colliery and the "one-strike and three-oppose" movement developed briskly.

I learned from my experience and by both positive and negative examples that conceit and complacency were the deadly enemy to the development of the democratic style of work and also the deadly enemy to the carrying out of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. After that, obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind," I made continuous efforts to overcome my own conceit and complacency in work and paid attention to developing the democratic style of work in three respects:

1. The more familiar I am with the conditions, the deeper I should go to investigate the conditions. "Conditions are changing all the time, and to adapt one's thinking to the new conditions, one must study."

2. The more experienced I am, the more humbly I should learn from the masses. "The masses are the real heroes." No part of our experience can be separated from the guidance of Mao Tse-tung's thought and from the practice of the masses. Experience is a good thing, but if we become conceited because we think we are "experienced," this good thing may turn into a bad one.

3. The more reluctant the masses are to express their opinions, the more we should go on our own initiative to seek their opinions. If a leading cadre is good in maintaining the democratic style of work, the masses will be eager to give him their views. If we think that the masses have no suggestions to make when they do not make any suggestions, we shall fall into blindness.

Persevere in the Revolutionary Principle, Pool the Correct Opinions

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The Communist Party needs not only democracy but, in particular, centralism as well." Centralism means in the first place the gathering together of all correct opinions. I have learned deeply in practice: Perseveringly maintaining centralism on the basis of proletarian democracy is the nucleus of the Party's democratic centralism. The course of gathering correct opinions is also a course of living study and application of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, a continuous struggle against selfishness and repudiation of revisionism and unification of thinking. In the past three years and more after its establishment, the Party committee of our colliery has tasted the sweetness of success and taken a tortuous path in gathering correct opinions and in insuring unified thinking and uniform pace of the "squad members" of the Party committee. In this respect, I have learned the most impressive lessons in three points:

1. Only by conscientiously reading Marxist-Leninist books and the writings by Chairman Mao and by continuously heightening their level of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought can Party committee members increase their ability to distinguish between the correct and the wrong opinions. Our Party committee members come from various different posts of work and differ from one another in their theoretical level and in their experience of struggle, so they often hold different opinions in discussing a problem.

At the beginning, because I had not studied enough, I could not readily distinguish between the right and the wrong of the different opinions and I often could not make up my mind. Later, obeying Lenin's teaching that "without revolutionary theory there can be no revolutionary movement," and Chairman Mao's teaching, "To be a good 'squad leader,' the secretary should study hard and investigate thoroughly," I seriously studied Chairman Mao's philosophical works, selected and studied the relevant works of Marx and Lenin, observed and solved problems through the viewpoint and method of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, and strove to heighten my level of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought. I also urged the "squad members" of the Party committee to do so. I not only carried out study by myself but also joined the masses in carrying out study with reference to the realities. Once they learned the truth, the cadres and the masses worked with one accord and the Party's directives and policies were turned into conscious action of the masses.

2. We must actively carry out ideological struggle and courageously uphold the revolutionary principles and also must be good at uniting with the comrades. Correct opinions can be gathered and correct methods employed only by actively carrying out ideological struggle.

At the beginning, I was afraid that if democracy was developed excessively it would be difficult to unify thinking and revolutionary unity would be impaired. But facts showed that mine were undue worries. The Party committee was once divided in opinion when studying a plan for grasping revolution and creating high output. Some comrades said: "The shafts are old, the colliery has a weak foundation and the potentials of the colliery have been tapped almost completely. Now it is not the time to create high output but a time for considering how to pack up." Some others said: "The shafts are old but they still have great potential. If only we arouse the workers to think of some good method, a high output is undoubtedly possible." These two different views clashed more and more fiercely.

Accordingly I led all comrades to study Chairman Mao's teaching about "breaking down fetishes and superstition and liberating the mind," and to sharply criticize and repudiate the reactionary fallacies, such as the theory that the "masses are backward," spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. After carrying out revolutionary mass criticism and placing on the table the concrete conditions of the colliery, most of the comrades understood that the policy of grasping revolution and creating high yield was geared to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, was compatible to the concrete conditions of the colliery and was feasible. Accordingly we boldly gathered correct opinions and made a relevant decision.

I also went with all Party committee members into the shafts and sought advice from the workers while doing manual labor. The Party committee members were educated by the workers' revolutionary vigor and scientific attitude. Some of them overcame their erroneous ideas of belittling the factor of man and understood more the meaning of creating a high yield. The cadres and the masses united together and actively thought of methods to tap potentials. They worked hard and ingeniously. As a result, the old colliery was rejuvenated. Last year, it fulfilled the annual production plan 81 days ahead of schedule; in the first five months of this year, it also overfulfilled the state production plan.

Facts show that: Only by actively carrying out ideological struggle, perseveringly maintaining the revolutionary principle and boldly gathering correct opinions can we make the "squad members" of the Party committee unite really on the basis of the principle of Mao Tse-tung's thought and exert united efforts to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. I have also come to realize that: Active ideological struggle is a guarantee for strengthening the unity of the Party committee. When we meet with a problem, we must not be afraid to argue about it. Only through serious discussion can we fully develop democracy, gather different opinions, and increase our knowledge, so that we may understand the problem more profoundly and more correctly, solve it in a more proper way and achieve real unity among the comrades.

After that, we perseveringly applied the method of criticism and self-criticism, regularly held rectification and study classes, constantly carried out ideological struggle and strove to create in the Party committee "a kind of vigorous and lively political situation in which there is both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind."

3. Different methods are adopted to solve different problems. Under the conditions where there is no divergence of opinion in principle, we adopt the method of holding a short meeting to make a decision and then have friendly chats so as to help the comrades deepen their understanding and heighten their knowledge. Where the problem is relatively complicated and the divergence of opinion is relatively wide, we would first give a "notice to reassure the public," informing every Party committee member of the problems to be studied, so that full preparations could be made. At the meeting, all comrades would repeatedly discuss the problems, use Mao Tse-tung's thought as the criterion for distinguishing between the right and the wrong, pool their wisdom and unify their thinking before making a decision. When the correct opinion is still with the minority, we would not hurry to hold a meeting to bring about agreement forcibly. Instead, we would carry out some essential studies and educational and ideological work, unfold revolutionary mass criticism and imprint the Party's lines and policies deeply in people's minds. After careful work, we would gather opinions and form a correct decision.

Strengthen Revolutionary Unity, Protect Collective Leadership

I have learned deeply from practice: To conscientiously implement the line of unity and victory of the Party's "9th congress," we must achieve unity among the "squad members" of the Party committee. The key to achieving good or poor unity among the "squad members" lies with the "squad leader." The Party committee secretary must modestly learn from other Party committee members and take the lead in protecting the collective leadership of the Party committee and carrying out the resolution of the Party committee. Only in this way will it be possible for the "squad members" to act in unison and to lead the millions upon millions of the masses to win still greater victories.

By the end of last year, I discovered some problems in the building of the leading group of the CYL committee. Some Party committee members shared my opinion. They said: "We don't have to hold a discussion meeting. We should solve the problems quickly." I told myself that the Party committee exercised collective leadership and the Party committee secretary should exemplarily observe this principle. Accordingly, I first called on some of the Party committee members and had chats with them and explained clearly to them the importance of protecting the collective leadership of the Party committee. After that, I called a meeting of the Party committee. Bearing in mind the problems of the CYL committee, all comrades conscientiously studied the five requirements Chairman Mao formulated for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and his teachings about the building of the CYL. After full discussion collectively, the Party committee eventually decided to strengthen the leading group of the CYL committee, thereby further promoting youth work.

The "squad members" of the Party committee learned a lesson from this affair. They further increased their consciousness in strengthening the collective leadership of the Party committee and cemented their unity on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In perseveringly maintaining the Party's democratic centralism and strengthening the collective leadership of the Party committee, the most fundamental requirement is to continuously strengthen ideological revolutionization of the leading members of the Party committee. For some time in the past I was busy with day-to-day work so that I seldom took part in manual labor. The masses criticized me on this point. With this problem in mind, I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "By taking part in collective productive labor, the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism," and sharply criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of joining the Party in order to climb to a higher post." I deeply felt that the criticism by the masses had been very timely. At a meeting of the whole colliery, I seriously fought against selfishness and repudiated revisionism and uprooted my undesirable ideas.

After that, I and other Party committee members went often to participate in manual labor in the shafts and demanded of ourselves to think of the masses in doing everything, to rely on the masses, to work for the masses and to go deep into the first line of production to investigate conditions. After taking part in manual labor more often, we further cemented our relationship with the masses and strengthened ideological revolutionization of the leading group. Thus, we were not so cock-sure and subjective and idealistic in work and talked and worked in a way more compatible to Mao Tse-tung's thought. For this reason, we further strengthened the Party's democratic centralism.

For example, in the course of labor and investigation in the shaft, we discovered in good time the experience of the leading group of the Party branch of the 11th section of Ch'ienchunt'ai pit in strengthening its ideological revolutionization and persevering in the giving of Party lessons. Because we had personal experience in this matter and acquired first-hand information, we very quickly achieved unified thinking in the Party committee and decided to popularize this experience throughout the colliery. This eventually gave an impetus to the building of the basic-level Party branch. (NCNA)

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COOPERATIVE MEDICAL SERVICE

Carry Out Line Education, Consolidate the Cooperative Medical Service

- report on an investigation in T'uanchieh commune, Chingchiang hsien, Kiangsu province -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 4, 1971)

In T'uanchieh commune, Chingchiang hsien, Kiangsu province, the system of cooperative medical service was set up in March 1969. It was consolidated gradually after the line education had been carried out intensively on four occasions.

First Line Education: Criticize and Repudiate the Erroneous Viewpoint of Terminating Cooperative Medical Service and Firmly Continue the Cooperative Medical Service

When the system of medical cooperative service was first established, some comrades of the revolutionary committee of T'uanchieh commune thought that in the future "the doctor would treat the patients and the patients take the medicine prescribed for them," and that was that. They neglected the leadership over this cooperative medical service. But objective conditions were not so simple as these comrades imagined. Four months after this cooperative medical service was put into effect, various brigades universally showed the tendency toward overexpenditure. The whole commune spent an average of 70 percent of the budget for the last year with some of the brigades spending all their funds on this item alone. The masses were very critical about this. Some cadres of the commune and brigade levels and the masses suggested simply terminating this cooperative medical service.

At the time, the commune revolutionary committee found this problem serious and went down to the basic level to seek the views of the poor and lower-middle peasants. The majority of the poor and lower-middle peasants insisted on continuing the cooperative medical service. Meanwhile, they discovered that Fuch'iang brigade operated its cooperative medical service with relatively good results. Accordingly, the commune leadership called a meeting of secretaries of the Party branches of various brigades to study Chairman Mao's directive, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," and to analyze the operation of the cooperative medical service in Fuch'iang brigade and in other brigades.

They all realized that Fuch'iang brigade operated the cooperative medical service relatively well because its Party branch paid close attention to it and regarded running it properly as an important measure of carrying out Chairman Mao's great strategic directive, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and a concrete expression of loyalty to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The commune revolutionary committee and the Party branches of some brigades did not look at this problem of the cooperative medical service by raising it to

the high plane of struggle between the two lines and erroneously put the carrying out of cooperative medical service in a position against the policy of grasping revolution and promoting production. In fact, running the cooperative medical service well and safeguarding the health of the labor force properly would create more favorable conditions for grasping revolution and promoting production.

After increasing their understanding, members of the commune revolutionary committee and the secretaries of the Party branches of various brigades held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types in all brigades, thereby increasing the consciousness of the cadres, commune members and barefoot doctors in the line struggle and strengthening their determination of continuing the cooperative medical service.

Second Line Education: Criticize and Repudiate the Theory That "Acupuncture and Herbal Medicine Are Useless" and Establish the Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Reliance

Upon deciding to strengthen leadership over the cooperative service, the Party branches of various brigades in T'uanchieh commune started by solving the problem of overexpenditure of money on cooperative medical service. At that time, some brigades adopted the method of increase (increasing the funds for cooperative medical service) and restriction (drawing up a system restricting commune members from consulting the doctor and taking medicine); some other brigades introduced a system requiring the collective to pay half the fees for the patient commune members with the patients paying the other half. This could not change the condition of shortage of doctors and lack of medicine in the countryside but did increase the economic burden on the commune members, so that overexpenditure of money still existed. The commune members were very critical about this.

Upon discovering these problems, the revolutionary committee of T'uanchieh commune studied Chairman Mao's teachings about "self-reliance" and "hard struggle" and came to realize that, to solve the question of overexpenditure on medical service, it would be necessary to rely on one's own efforts and to carry out mass activities of preventing and curing illnesses by acupuncture and herbal medicine. However, many cadres thought that acupuncture and herbal medicine could not really cure illness.

Can acupuncture and herbal medicine cure illness? A vice chairman of the commune revolutionary committee led the medical personnel of the clinic to stay and work in Hsingnung brigade. They first organized the cadres, the barefoot doctors and the poor and lower-middle peasants to study Chairman Mao's instructions on the unearthing of the great treasure of the traditional medicine of the Chinese school and of the herbal medicine and combining medicine of the Chinese school with medicine of the Western school, and to sharply criticize and repudiate the reactionary fallacy that the "traditional medicine of the Chinese school and herbal medicine is not scientific" as spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. The cadres, the barefoot doctors and the poor and lower-middle peasants went actively into action after increasing their consciousness of the line struggle. In less than a month, they found more than 200 varieties of the Chinese traditional herbal medicine in this brigade and collected more than 70 local medical recipes.

Fan Chih-ken, an old poor peasant in his seventies, suffered from bronchitis for many years. A barefoot doctor of the brigade treated him with the Chinese traditional herbal medicine and cured his illness with six doses of this medicine.

Lu Yu-chen of Shentung production team had lumbago. Ch'en Ch'an-lang, a health worker, cured her illness by means of acupuncture.

After unfolding mass activities of preventing and curing illnesses by means of "a needle and a bundle of herbs," Hsingnung brigade very quickly solved the problem of overexpenditure on cooperative medical service.

Accordingly, the revolutionary committee of T'uanchieh commune called an on-the-spot meeting in Hsingnung brigade to popularize the experience of this brigade. Various other brigades universally unfolded the mass activities of preventing and curing illnesses by means of indigenous medicine, indigenous medical recipes and indigenous herbal medicine, gradually solving the problem of overexpenditure and consolidating the cooperative medical service.

Third Line Education: Strengthen Political and Ideological Work for Barefoot Doctors, Combat Corruption by the Bourgeois Ideology

In this way the barefoot doctors of various brigades of T'uanchieh commune cured illnesses of the masses by means of "a needle and a bundle of herbs." Subsequently two new conditions emerged: One was that some people thought that they had acquired professional skills so that they were not enthusiastic in participating in collective productive labor and became apathetic toward the poor and lower-middle peasants. The other was that some people who were not so good in medical skills thought that it was too difficult for them to learn the medical skills, so that they were unwilling to learn. When the masses were critical of them, they again had the idea that it was a misfortune to be a barefoot doctor.

The revolutionary committee of T'uanchieh commune analyzed these conditions and came to this conclusion: These questions of the barefoot doctors are an outcome of the influence of the force of old habits in society and the corruption by bourgeois ideology and are also a reflection of the struggle between the two classes and between the two lines. So long as we strengthen education and help them solve the "question of 'for whom?'" they can rise consciously to struggle against the force of old habits and corruption by bourgeois ideology.

The commune revolutionary committee held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class for barefoot doctors, with representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants taking part in it, and organized all to study the "three constantly-read articles" and Chairman Mao's writings on the class struggle and the line struggle and to criticize and repudiate the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and "theory of going to school in order to be an official." It also aroused the Party branches of various brigades to do ideological and political work more frequently on the barefoot doctors and to help the barefoot doctors increase their consciousness of the line struggle and establish the idea of completely and wholly serving the people.

Ch'en Yu-mei, an educated youth of Hsienchin brigade, was very happy when she began to serve as a barefoot doctor. Some time later, she saw that she had to look after patients when other people were taking their rest and she had to go out to attend to her patients when other people had gone to bed. For this reason, she felt her job too hard and tiring and became not so enthusiastic. With the help of the brigade Party branch, she increased her consciousness of the line and made up her mind to delve into the medical knowledge of the Chinese school and the Western school and to make further technical advancement for the revolutionary cause and for the people. Chu Feng-shih, an old poor peasant woman of Chenghsi production team, was paralyzed. Ch'en Yu-mei treated her by means of acupuncture and herbal medicine and cured her illness in less than half a month.

Barefoot doctor Chang Han-sung of Fuch'iang brigade formerly was unwilling to treat the patient commune members during lunch hour. After increasing his consciousness, he not only treated the patient commune members during lunch hour but also participated perseveringly in collective productive labor.

Fourth Line Education: Use the "One Dividing into Two" Viewpoint to Sum Up Experience, Continuously Strengthen Leadership over Cooperative Medical Service

After carrying out line education on three occasions, the brigades of T'uanchieh commune ran the cooperative medical service with increasingly better results. The Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee called an on-the-spot meeting in this commune in late November 1970, the advanced deeds of this commune were given publicity in newspapers and broadcasting stations, and more and more people came to visit this commune. At the time, some of the cadres at the commune and brigade levels were elated and thought that this cooperative medical service was near perfection.

Is it necessary to continue consolidating and developing the cooperative medical service? The commune revolutionary committee held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class of cadres at the three levels of the commune, the brigade and the production team, with representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants taking part in it, and carried out line education for the fourth time. In the study class, all repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Even if we have achieved gigantic success in our work, there is no reason whatsoever to feel conceited and proud. Modesty helps one to go forward, whereas conceit makes one lag behind," and used the "one dividing into two" viewpoint to sum up the work of cooperative medical service done up to that time, and discovered some defects. For example, some brigades planted Chinese traditional medicinal herbs but did not carry out field management properly: Some other brigades did not pay sufficient attention to studying local medical recipes and herbal medicines. When the study class of the cadres at the commune, brigade and production team levels came to an end, various brigades decided to continue strengthening leadership over the cooperative medical service. Many brigades, including Fuch'iang, T'uanchieh, Liuchuang and Hsinkuang, established the system requiring holding of "discussion-application meetings of poor and lower-middle peasants," at which the poor and lower-middle peasants rated once every month the work done by the clinic of the brigade.

In T'uanchieh commune, after line education was carried out four times, the cooperative medical service is operating with better and better results. The poor and lower-middle peasants said happily: "The cooperative medical service is just fine. Line education is indispensable. If line education is carried out constantly, problems can be solved and medical and health work will take on a new look." At present, in various brigades of T'uanchieh commune, over 70 percent of the work of preventing and curing illnesses is done by means of "a needle and a bundle of herbs." The former condition of shortage of doctors and lack of medicine is being changed gradually.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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"Pay Attention" Instead of "Saving Trouble"

by

Party branch of Chaoyang brigade, Tunyi Commune,
Chingchiang hsien, Kiangsu province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 4, 1971)

Our brigade began operating the cooperative medical service in January 1969. At first we thought that we could save ourselves trouble because, with the system of cooperative medical service set up, we should be taken care of by the medical and health departments at the higher level and the barefoot doctors at the basic level.

Because we no longer paid attention to leading the cooperative medical service, mass activities of preventing and curing disease chiefly by means of acupuncture and herbal medicine could not be developed and a great deal of money had to be spent. The masses were very critical about this.

In March 1970, a certain unit of the People's Liberation Army came to camp in our brigade. Seeing our situation, it helped us set up a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class to consolidate the cooperative medical service. We all repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas" and "show concern for the well-being of the masses." Our consensus was: Running the cooperative medical service well was something of great importance in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We must pay attention to grasping this thing tightly.

Having increased our understanding, we held Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types in the whole brigade to give the cadres, the barefoot doctors and commune members the line education. We also set up a group comprising the brigade cadres, representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants and barefoot doctors. This group exercised leadership over the cooperative medical service and tightly grasped the work in four respects:

1. To grasp the class struggle, carry out revolutionary mass criticism, and criticize and repudiate such reactionary fallacies as the trash that "the traditional medicine of the Chinese school and herbal medicine are not scientific" as spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, and the sabotage activities conducted by the class enemies in this brigade.

2. To grasp the mass movement of preventing and curing disease by means of "a needle and a bundle of herbs," reduce outlays and expenditures and lessen the burden on the masses.

3. To grasp the work of mass prevention and cure of disease and implement the policy of putting the stress on prevention.

4. To grasp political and ideological work and spur the ideological revolutionization of barefoot doctors.

After we grasped the four items of work mentioned above, the cooperative medical service was gradually consolidated. Now our brigade has self-reliantly gathered or grown more than 200 varieties of Chinese traditional medicinal herbs and "a needle and a bundle of herbs" are used to cure 70 percent of the diseases, greatly reducing the budget for medical service.

The practice of Chaoyang brigade tells us: Like any other new system, the system of cooperative medical service "cannot possibly be totally consolidated once it is set up because it is something new." Moreover, after it has been consolidated it may collapse again if we slacken our efforts. Party organizations at all levels must firmly bear in mind this teaching given by Chairman Mao and must always strengthen leadership over cooperative medical service. They must pay attention promptly to studying and solving problems that crop up in cooperative medical service, so that cooperative medical service may consolidate and develop along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. If the leaders slacken their leadership for the sake of saving themselves trouble, problems of overexpenditure will emerge one after another and cooperative medical service will not be consolidated.

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It Is Necessary to Adhere to Principle in Curing Disease and Using Medicine

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 4, 1971)

Obeying great leader Chairman Mao's teaching that "political work is the life blood of all economic work," the Party branch and the revolutionary committee of Weit'ang brigade, Fuchouwan commune, Fu hsien, Liaoning province, use Mao Tse-tung's thought to equip the minds of the barefoot doctors, making them establish the idea of serving the poor and lower-middle peasants heart and soul, economizing medical expenses and consolidating the system of cooperative medical service.

In the course of running the cooperative medical service, some barefoot doctors did not administer medicine according to the demand of the disease but "served different classes of food according to the ranking of the customer": They took one attitude toward the cadres but another toward the masses; they took one attitude toward their kinsmen and friends but another toward other people whom they did not know. Some barefoot doctors attached great importance to "face" and feared offending other people, so that they gave whatever medicine the patients demanded and they could not uphold principle.

This state of affairs attracted the close attention of the Party branch and revolutionary committee of the brigade. They promptly organized the barefoot doctors to hold a study class and, taking Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly-read articles" as the weapon, to sharply criticize and repudiate such trash as "theory of merging public with private interests" spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him. This made the barefoot doctors see that: The line struggle also exists in the treatment of disease and administering of medicine. Whether he protects the collective interests or trades principles for what he wants is a criterion for judging the high or low consciousness of a barefoot doctor in the line struggle.

After this study, the barefoot doctors adhered to principle in the treatment of disease and use of medicine. Whether the patients might be cadres, commune members or their own kinsmen or friends, they treated them without distinction, administering whatever medicine should be administered, and nothing special, and they did not fear offending people.

Barefoot doctor Chu Tuan-ch'eng's grandmother had "a cold in the shoulder" and demanded a "plaster for wounds and rheumatism." Little Chu enlightened and educated his grandmother in the spirit of Comrade Norman Bethune who was utterly devoted to other people without any thought of self, and helped her increasing her understanding. He also used the new acupuncture method to cure her "cold in the shoulder."

In the course of curing disease, the barefoot doctors also achieved this point: They would not use medicine to cure an illness which could be cured by acupuncture; they would not use expensive medicines to cure an illness which could be cured with ordinary medicines; they would not use Western medicines to cure an illness which could be cured with traditional Chinese medicinal herbs. They would firmly use Western medicines to cure an

illness which could be cured only by means of Western medicines. They strove to save every copper wherever possible for the cooperative medical service and they also strove to cure a serious illness even if the treatment was costly.

An elderly poor-peasant woman commune member surnamed Ke suffered from acute colonitis. The red medical post not only administered medicine and injections to her but also sent her for an operation in the local hospital. All her medical expenses were paid for by the scheme of cooperative medical service. She was deeply touched, saying: "The cooperative medical service is just fine. I shall never forget Chairman Mao's benevolence to me!"

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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We Shall Not Turn Back

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 4, 1971)

In April 1969, our commune established a system of cooperative medical service. In this excellent situation, some cadres thought that the final goal had been achieved so that they slackened ideological and political work for some time. In less than two months, much money was spent on the scheme, and the cooperative medical service, which was a socialist new thing, was at stake.

In the face of this state of affairs, some cadres suggested: "Draw up stricter regulations and tougher restrictions"; "It is better for the patient to pay the fees; this saves trouble and makes things simple." The poor and lower-middle peasants firmly opposed this suggestion. They sharply pointed out: "This is like walking on the old road in new shoes. We definitely shall take the road of cooperative medical service." The revolutionary committee of our commune analyzed the condition and came to realize that such a situation was caused by the fact that we did not have high consciousness of the class struggle and the line struggle.

In order to increase further the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres in line struggle, we, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching "Running study classes is a good method," held Mao Tse-tung's thought classes of various types and organized the cadres to study the brilliant "three constantly-read articles" and the great directive, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." We talked about the advantages of the cooperative medical service. We recalled sufferings in the old society and uncovered the crimes of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of health work which ruined the poor and lower-middle peasants. We examined, by comparison, our understanding of and attitude toward the enforcement of the cooperative medical service.

After increasing their understanding, the broad masses of cadres went unanimously to stay and work in various production teams, studied together with the poor and lower-middle peasants, got together with them to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, and aroused the masses to deal telling blows at the sabotage activities of the handful of class enemies.

Displaying the revolutionary spirit of "self-reliance" and "hard struggle," Kuanghui No. 4 production team set up an "indigenous dispensary," the first of its kind in the whole commune. The commune revolutionary committee grasped this typical case and popularized it extensively. "Indigenous dispensaries" came into being in the whole commune like bamboo shoots sprouting after a shower in spring.

We also made the health workers gather specimens of Chinese traditional medicinal herbs and set up a "garden of 100 kinds of medicinal herbs." We opened an evening school of public health, teaching the masses the knowledge of distinguishing between different herbs and gathering the herbs. To widen the resources of medicinal herbs in a better way, we also mobilized the masses to gather wild medicinal herbs and, at the same time, to utilize the odd plots of fields and vacant land to grow Chinese traditional medicinal herbs in a planned manner and with emphasis on some specific points.

As a result of the unfolding of mass activities of gathering and growing Chinese traditional medicinal herbs, expenditure of the cooperative medical service was reduced greatly, not only the overexpenditure in the preceding two months was made up for but more than 1,000 yuan was saved.

Practice through struggle made us realize that: The key to running the cooperative medical service well lay with the leaders tightly grasping the line struggle. When too much money was spent, we should not think only about "money" but must find the causes from the "line." When medicine runs short, we should not "restrict" the use of medicine but must put the stress on "production."

- Revolutionary Committee of Mulung Commune,
Patung hsien, Hupeh province

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HUMANITARIANISM

Express Train Helps Save Dying Infant

(NCNA-English Peking, June 11, 1971)

a passenger train was switched into an express to save a dying fifteen-month-old infant on board. this event shines with the brilliance of mao tsetung thought and showes the fine spirit of the train crew in serving the people whole-heartedly.

passenger train no. 354 on its way to peking from chengteh, a young man named han hai-tao in the sixth carriage hurried up to the conductor with the urgent plea to get to peking as fast as possible. he explained that he was a bare-foot doctor in charge of an infant with a grain of corn lodged into its wind pipe that was to be rushed to peking for treatment. fifteen-month-old sun chien-min from a village in luanping county, hopei province had had the accident a few hours earlier.

the conductor immediately reported the matter to the chief conductor who asked for further details. then he led the crew in studying chairman mao's great teaching "this question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." they saw it their political task to do their best to save the infant, so they decided to call the peking dispatcher's office at the first station, asking for permission to run the train through express and telling him to notify a hospital to stand by.

the conductors ran a check to find out where all the passengers were to get off. with profound class feelings for the poor and lower-middle peasants, the train announcer broadcast a bulletin about the infant and repeatedly read out chairman mao's teacning "we hail from all corners of the country and have joined together for a common revolutionary objective. ... and all people in the revolutionary ranks must care for each other, must love and help each other." the passengers responded warmly and urged the train to race against time to save this lower-middle peasant's child.

the bare-foot doctor and the conductors gave the infant oxygen. but it did not help. the infant was sinking. seriously dehydrated, the infant's pulse rose from 80 to 170 beats a minute.

the train arrived at the shunyi station. the chief conductor jumped down and ran to the dispatcher's office. he phoned peking and the decision was taken to run the train express through to peking.

the train sped toward its destination. the train crew thought of chairman mao's teaching "comrade bethune's spirit, his utter devotion to others without any thought of self, was shown in his boundless sense of responsibility in his work and his boundless warm-heartedness towards all comrades and the people." the engine driver said: "we must seize every minute to save the child."

the news that the train was running express swept through the cars. little chien-min's father was moved to tears. in a trembling voice, he said: "i thank chairman mao and the party. and i thank you comrades." he could not go on. a passenger remarked: "chairman mao is dearest to those who

suffered in the old society." other passengers said: "this is no ordinary express train. it is speeding along chairman mao's revolutionary line."

the train reached the peking railway station the next morning, 38 minutes ahead of time. a waiting ambulance rushed the dying infant to the peking worker-peasant-soldier hospital. on arrival, the infant was scarcely breathing and the pulse was too weak to be felt. surgeons were in readiness and operated quickly and ceftly. the grain of corn was removed. the infant began breathing normally and the colour returned to its ashen face. the doctors said: "the fast train saved the infant." little chien-min's parents were overjoyed and said that chairman mao's revolutionary line had given their baby a second life. they renamed it sun tsai-sheng (rebirth) to honour the goodness of the great leader chairman mao.

sun tsai-sheng returned home healthy. the news spread all over the county and the poor and lower-middle peasants were thrilled. sun tsai-sheng's parents and relatives and the leading comrades of the revolutionary committees of the brigade, commune and county took sun tsai-sheng to the revolutionary committee of the chengten railway region to express their tranks to the crew of the train. tney pledged to learn from these comrades, conscientiously study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, better carry out and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line and make greater contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

Rapid Development of China's Physical Culture

(NCNA-English Peking, June 10, 1971)

china's physical culture has developed vigorously. the central committee of the communist party of china with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader has encouraged this and under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line mass sports have become more and more popular among the people.

china's physical culture workers and sportsmen have made a living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and promoted the revolutionization of their thinking. physical culture has improved the people's health and played a positive role in promoting china's socialist construction, building up national defence and strengthening ties of friendship between the chinese people and the people of other countries.

today is the 19th anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's inscription "promote physical culture and build up the people's health". this brilliant inscription shows chairman mao's great concern and solicitude for the health of the chinese people and pointed out the orientation for china's physical culture. in line with this teaching, the worker-peasant-soldier masses and revolutionary physical culture workers and sportsmen have developed china's socialist physical culture in the past decade and more and achieved considerable

success. however, over a long period of time, there was an acute struggle between the two classes and the two lines on china's physical culture front. the struggle was centred on the question of whom physical culture should serve and what road it should take. the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the field of physical culture made use of that portion of power that they had usurped to frantically oppose chairman mao's revolutionary line and push a counter-revolutionary revisionist line in order to lead it onto the vicious revisionist road of being divorced from leadership by the party, from proletarian politics and from the workers, peasants and soldiers, and of serving a small number of people. the great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the scheme of liu shao-chi and his agents for a capitalist restoration. chairman mao's revolutionary line has become deeply rooted in the minds of the people and an excellent situation prevails in china's physical culture.

the workers, peasants, soldiers, students, militiamen and cadres have taken part in different sports in keeping with local conditions. they act in line with chairman mao's teaching and take part in calisthenics, ball games, racing, mountain climbing, swimming, chinese boxing and other sports.

in the peiling people's commune, haian county, kiangsu province, for instance, the number of commune members taking part in sports has increased to 8,000 from 300 in 1963. all the production brigades of the commune have basketball and table tennis games in spare time. every production team organizes varied sports including rope and pole climbing, horizontal bar and tug-of-war. with the development of sports, plus the improvement in hygiene and public health work, the commune has drastically cut down the incidence of several common diseases and there is a marked rise in the rate of attendance at work.

in the miupeng district of the weining autonomous county on the kweichow plateau, the commune members of yi, hui, miao and other nationalities take advantage of the mountainous surroundings to do mountaineering, shooting, hand grenade throwing, and other sports. the county has held more than 20 sports meets since the county revolutionary committee was set up in 1967. through sports activities, the commune members of various nationalities have strengthened the unity of the nationalities and improved their health. all this has helped boost agricultural production.

inspired by chairman mao's great revolutionary practice of swimming in the yangtse river on many occasions, armymen and civilians in all parts of the country undertake mass swimming activities. large-scale cross-river swims are organized every summer in peking, tientsin, shanghai, wuhan, kwangtung, kwangsi, yunnan, kiangsu and other municipalities, provinces and autonomous regions. a company under the p.l.a. kunming units has taken swimming as an important item in its military drill since 1964. in the past seven years and more, the company has swum across the chinsha river many times at the place the red army crossed it during the long march. the company has also organized cross-river and cross-lake swims in yunnan province. through swimming activities, the armymen have further steeled both their physique and revolutionary will. this has made the unit more revolutionized and militant.

the masses are engaged in military sports under the guidance of the great leader chairman mao's great strategic principle "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters,

and do everything for the people". the militia organizations combine sports with military training. since last winter the revolutionary masses and core members of the militia in factories, rural people's communes, schools and government offices went out camping and on marches so as to foster the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, the three-eight working style (see note) and a sense of organization and discipline. workers and core members of the militia of the yumen oil administration chose the coldest days and took the most difficult roads while camping and undertaking marches. on their march, they ate parched flour mixed with snow and told stories about how the red armymen climbed snow-bound mountains and crossed vast grasslands during the famous long march. they had not only a physical and military training but a vivid education in revolutionary traditions.

the masses displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in making sports equipment and opening playing grounds, availing themselves of the natural conditions and production tools. the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members of the hankuan production brigade of the chengkuan people's commune in shensien county of hopei province made more than 200 pieces of sports equipment by themselves. the party committee and the revolutionary committee of the wu-ei railway sub-bureau in kansu province mobilized the railway workers and their families to build 250 ball fields at the 54 stations along the rail line.

chinese physical culture workers and sportsmen, tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, are conscientiously studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, deepening the criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and eliminating the pernicious influence of such revisionist trash as "skills first", "championship first", "champion-itis" and "material incentives". they go among the workers, peasants and soldiers, serve them and accept re-education by them. the sportsmen display proletarian internationalism and learn modestly from the sportsmen of other countries. they make great efforts to remold their world outlook and are raising their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. this has brought a great change in their mental outlook. in international championships over the past year, the chinese sportsmen have held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, put proletarian politics in first place and strengthened friendly contacts with people of the world, the people of asia, africa and latin america in particular, and promoted friendship and solidarity with the people of various countries. the table tennis players who took part in the 31st world table tennis championships adhered to the principle "friendship first and championship second" and have thus contributed to promoting the friendship between the chinese people and the people of various countries. "victory and defeat in the sports arena are temporary, but friendship is everlasting," as our young players put it. this new spirit and fine sportsmanship of theirs won praise from the people of various countries.. china's high jumper ni chih-chin successfully created the record in the world men's high jump event. he achieved this by making a living study and application of mao tsetung thought, conscientiously remolding his world outlook and training hard in order to raise china's sports level. these new achievements of our sportsmen are fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution and victories for mao tsetung thought.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels have strengthened leadership over sports. they firmly grasp educating people in mao tsetung thought and the struggle on the physical culture front between the two classes and the two lines. they go to basic units to make investigations and study and sum up and popularize advanced experience to ensure that china's physical culture and sports advance along chairman mao's revolutionary line.

note -- the "three-eight" working style: the "three" refers to a firm and correct political orientation, an industrious and simple style of work, and flexible strategy and tactics; the "eight" refers to the eight characters which mean unity, alertness, earnestness and liveliness.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Rural Electrification in East China Province

(NCNA-English Nanchang, June 10, 1971)

some 2,000 small and medium-sized hydro-electric power stations have been built during the great proletarian cultural revolution in the rural areas of kiangsi province in east china. over 1,000 more are under construction. the generating capacity of these power stations is three times the total of the power stations set up in the 16 years before the cultural revolution.

these power stations, run by the people themselves, promote industrial and agricultural production. more than 70 per cent of the arable land in kiangsi is now under irrigation and per-hectare yield of the province in 1970 showed a 40 per cent increase over that of 1965. small industries at the county and commune levels are being set up rapidly.

kiangsi province has many mountains, rivers and streams, providing favourable conditions for electrification. before the cultural revolution, however, the initiative of the masses for building power stations was dampened down by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, who advocated seeking things ostentatious and foreign and sole reliance on experts. they even ordered many power stations already put up by the masses to be shut down.

"the great proletarian cultural revolution is a powerful motive force for the development of the social productive forces in our country." during the cultural revolution, the masses used mao tsetung thought as their weapon to relentlessly criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. their initiative for socialist construction soared and set off a mass movement for building small and medium-sized hydro-electric power stations. since these stations entail small investment and are built quickly, they can be set up by the counties, communes or production brigades by using local manpower and material.. in some places where the households are scattered, streams are used to start small power stations.

in the mountainous yaoli commune, the 1,900 households live in 190 villages which stretch over 50 kilometres. when the villagers asked the commune or production brigades to build small power stations for them before the cultural

revolution, the local capitalist roaders turned down the request. they advocated putting up an electric network, which was an impractical plan. after the start of the cultural revolution, the masses set about building power stations themselves, taking local conditions into consideration. in just five months, they put up 22 small stations. most of the households now have electric lighting and the processing of agricultural and side-line produce in the commune is mainly done by machine.

chairman mao teaches: "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts." following this teaching, the people used available material and methods of their own devising and brought more, faster, better and more economical results in building power stations. the original design for a 120-metre-long aqueduct, 16 metres from the ground, called for 100 tons of rolled steel and cement. the commune members opposed the plan as uneconomical. a poor peasant and several technicians proposed the local method of building arched stone bridges. the aqueduct was soon finished.

by making technical innovations, the workers of the electrical and agricultural machinery plants in kiangsi province have successfully turned out simple generators and motors of many types. sheet steel, aluminium wire and bushings replace silicon steel, copper wire and bearings in these machines which do not have an exciter. the motors are small, light, easy to operate and cheap. because the material now used for making such machines is available in many places, they can be turned out in large numbers, thus greatly promoting rural electrification in the province.

TEA PRODUCTION

Good Tea Harvests in East China Provinces

(NCNA-English Peking, June 11, 1971)

anhwei, fukien and chekiang provinces in east china, china's major tea producers, report good tea harvests. anhwei has delivered and sold to the state 40 per cent and fukien 16 per cent more tea than in the same period of last year. chekiang's output tops 1970, a good year, by 15 per cent. output of such famous types as "lungching", keemun black tea and tienkuanyin increased and quality rose. the "lungching" output hit an all-time high with 10 per cent high-grade tea more than usual.

the tea-growers improved tea gardens starting last winter while doing a good job of growing grain in line with chairman mao's teaching "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development." they have followed the example of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai production brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture. they are determined to grow more tea for the revolution. they have improved a number of old tea gardens and opened new ones on slopes, alongside rivers and elsewhere.

the ningtch region, which is a major tea producer in fukien province, got a record tea harvest 600 tons more than last year's. in addition, it doubled its acreage of rice paddy fields. hsiuning county, well-known "tunlu" tea

producer in anhwei, opened some 660 hectares of new gardens this year while improving the existing ones. some counties in anhwei which had never grown tea before opened up 330 hectares of tea gardens last winter and this spring. the hangchow, shaohsing and wenchou regions of chekiang have also expanded their tea gardens.

tea-growers in the three provinces have summed up their experience in achieving good harvests over the past few years and popularized advanced methods. they carefully tended the gardens and took prompt measures to prevent and control pests. they also renovated their tea-curing machines. all this helped raise output and quality.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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BRAZIL

Brazil Persists in Defending Right Over 200-Nautical-Mile Territorial Limit in Defiance of US Economic Pressure

(NCNA-English Peking, June 10, 1971)

the brazilian government has formally notified the united states that brazil opposed the u.s. exertion of economic pressure to force her to renounce her right over the 200-nautical-mile territorial limit, according to reports from brasilia.

in a law promulgated on march 25, 1970, the brazilian government declared an extension of brazil's territorial sea limit to 200 nautical miles. since june 1, brazilian naval vessels have been patrolling within the 200-nautical-mile territorial limit. on june 4, the naval authorities of brazil declared strict sanctions against foreign fishing vessels which intruded illegally into the 200-nautical-mile territorial sea limit.

annoyed by this brazilian measure, the united states brought pressure to bear upon brazil. recently, the u.s. house of representatives decided to postpone indefinitely a vote on whether to extend u.s. participation in the international coffee agreement. u.s. representative thomas pelly even asserted that he will propose an amendment to cut down coffee imports from nations which seize american fishing vessels. this is a threat to brazil which is the world's principal supplier of coffee to the united states.

at a meeting with u.s. ambassador to brazil william roundtree on june 9, brazilian foreign minister mario gibson alves barboza pointed out that brazil would "tolerate no pressure from the u.s. government". referring to the recent decision of the u.s. house of representatives, the brazilian foreign ministry reiterated in a communique that brazil "will never accept any decision on the question of the brazilian territorial sea which constitutes intolerable economic pressure on affairs relating to her sovereignty".

CHINA AND CANADA

Canada's First Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, June 10, 1971)

ralph edgar collins, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of canada to the people's republic of china, today presented credentials to tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china.

present on the occasion on the canadian side were: j.m. fraser, counsellor, r.g. godson, commercial counsellor, d.m. collacott,

first secretary, and d.m. stockwell, second secretary, of the canadian embassy in peking.

present on the chinese side were: chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs, leading members of the departments concerned, and staff members wang hai-jung, ling ching, chu chiu-sheng, shih yen-hua, lu tsung-min and chao ching-tien.

CHINA AND CONGO (B)

Chinese Ambassador Fetes Congolese Army Football Team in Brazzaville

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, June 9, 1971)

wang yu-tien, chinese ambassador to the people's republic of the congo, gave a reception here yesterday evening in honour of the congolese national people's army football team which returned here on june 3 from a friendly visit to china.

attending the reception on invitation were captain tsika-kabaha victor, deputy chief of staff of the congolese national people's army; lieutenants bongou camille, ikoko jean-baptiste and ngoma foutou, members of the central committee of the congolese labour party; and others.

yang tse-min, military attache of the chinese embassy, was also present.

lieutenant jacques n'dolou, head of the football team and leading member of the sports department of the national people's army, spoke at the reception. he said that their visit has contributed to the militant friendship between the two peoples and armies of the congo and china. he expressed gratitude to the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army for the fraternal and warm welcome given to the football team during its stay in china. he wished that under the wise leadership of chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao, the chinese people would score yet greater victories in the struggle against the common enemy, u.s. imperialism.

an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity prevailed throughout the reception.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian Prime Minister Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, June 11, 1971)

ethiopian prime minister aklilu habte wold received in addis ababa yesterday chinese ambassador to ethiopia yu pei-wen and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from the ethiopian capital.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Reactionary Sato Government Attempts to Occupy China's Territory Tiaoyü and Other Islands by Force

(NCNA-English Peking, June 9, 1971)

the reactionary sato government of japan has flagrantly decided to set up the "eleventh maritime safety district headquarters" in naha city, okinawa, and to conduct armed "patrol" on the seas around china's territory tiaoyu and other islands and adjacent to china's taiwan province, according to a tokyo report. this is another big exposure of the wild ambitions of japanese militarism to occupy china's territory tiaoyu and other islands with the support of u.s. imperialism and a serious provocation against the 700 million chinese people.

the "mainichi shimbun" disclosed on june 7 that under the pretext of "protecting the seas around okinawa after its return to japan", the reactionary sato government decided to set up the so-called "eleventh maritime safety district headquarters" in naha city, okinawa, and set up a so-called "maritime safety board" at toguchi and henza on okinawa and at hirara on miyako shima. at the same time, an air base will be established on ishigaki shima. the sato government declared that the sea area under the jurisdiction of the "eleventh maritime safety district headquarters" will be "very vast", extending from yonaguni shima 330 nautical miles southwest of okinawa to the daito islands about 300 nautical miles east of okinawa in the east, and to the sea area around china's territory tiaoyu and other islands in the west. this will comprise an area of 110,000 square nautical miles. furthermore, the sato government planned to send 11 vessels and two helicopters to "patrol" the above-mentioned sea area. the "mainichi shimbun" said undisguisedly on the same day that after the establishment of the "eleventh maritime safety district headquarters", japanese patrol vessels equipped with artillery pieces will patrol the sea areas close to china's mainland and china's taiwan.

this move taken by the japanese reactionaries shows that japanese militarism fostered by u.s. imperialism is plotting to annex china's territory tiaoyu and other islands and occupy the shallow seas adjacent to china by utilizing the okinawa "reversion" fraud.

like taiwan, the tiaoyu and other islands are china's territory from time immemorial. the 700 million chinese people will never allow japanese militarism to occupy china's sacred territory. should japanese militarism dare to act recklessly, it will be made to pay for its rabid evil doings.

LATIN AMERICA

Latin American Countries Persist in Struggle for Defense of National Interests, State Sovereignty

(NCNA-English Peking, June 9, 1971)

the latin american countries' struggle against u.s. hegemony and in firm defence of their national interests and state sovereignty is forging ahead as they took measures recently to recover their natural resources from u.s. monopoly capital, further defend their right over 200-nautical-mile territorial waters and heroically defeat intervention, plunder and aggression by u.s. imperialism.

in their recent fight against u.s. monopoly capital's unscrupulous plunder, chile, peru, bolivia and some other latin american countries have gradually nationalized some important industries and mines run by u.s. capital. on may 19, the chilean government bought back all the rest of the shares of "la sociedad quimica y minera de chile" which had till then remained in the hands of the u.s. financial group anglo-lautaro nitrate company. on may 21, it took over the teniente copper mine, a joint enterprise of u.s. and chilean capital. these are two important steps taken by the chilean government for realizing nationalization of copper and nitrate mines. before this, the chilean government had taken over u.s. companies the chuquicamata copper mine, the biggest in chile in terms of production, and el salvador copper mine.

on may 25, the colombian government cancelled a contract with the u.s.-owned colombian petroleum company on exploring and exploiting oil in this south american country and took back from this u.s. company a vast oil concession in north santander province, colombia.

following peru, ecuador and mexico, brazil recently began armed patrol within its territorial waters to defend its right over 200-nautical-mile territorial limits. before the brazilian governmental announcement to begin naval patrol on june 1, the united states had sent under secretary of the navy john warnner to brazil to exert pressure to bear on that country; and this was followed by threats and "protest" from the u.s. state department. but all this failed to alter the brazilian government's determination to exercise its right over 200-nautical-mile territorial limits. it was reported that brazil had mobilized naval vessels and planes as well as commercial and fishing fleets to participate in the sea patrol.

at the same time, the struggles of the peoples of the latin american countries against u.s. imperialist intervention, exploitation and aggression are also developing.

since mid-may bolivian workers and students have unleashed a patriotic and anti-u.s. imperialist campaign to drive out the u.s. "peace corps". the general trade union federation of bolivian workers has addressed messages to trade union organizations all over latin america denouncing the "peace corps" as an instrument of u.s. imperialism for infiltration and expressing the determination to persist in struggle till the total withdrawal of the "peace corps" from bolivia. afterwards, several bolivian mass organizations held an "anti-imperialist week" beginning may 24 and pushed forward with a still greater momentum the patriotic and anti-u.s. imperialist campaign. thousands upon thousands of masses held protest meetings or demonstrations, raising militant slogans denouncing imperialism and demanding that all u.s. espionage organizations be driven out of bolivia. the demonstrators angrily condemned u.s. imperialist aggression in indochina and expressed firm support for the vietnamese, cambodian and lao peoples' struggle against u.s. aggression. under the strong demand of the people, the bolivian government has issued an order to the effect that the one hundred and more "peace corps" members must withdraw from bolivia within 90 days.

in late may and early june, vigorous struggles against u.s. imperialist economic aggression were also waged by workers and students in costa rica, central america. 4,000 banana workers of the u.s.-run "united fruit company" walked out on may 26 and held a demonstration the next day in protest against ruthless exploitation by the u.s. monopoly capitalists. the strike intensified the costa rican people's hatred for u.s. imperialism. a committee of solidarity with the striking banana workers was quickly set up by workers, students and people of other sections. dockers at the port of golfito held a solidarity strike; students in san jose held a protest demonstration and indignantly stoned the office building of the "united fruit company". as a result, the work in the company occupied estates in costa rica was paralysed. transportation of bananas to be exported by the company was halted.

the struggle of the latin american countries and people against u.s. imperialist aggression, control and intervention constitutes an irresistible revolutionary trend. even the mouthpieces of the u.s. monopoly groups cannot but admit the historical reality. a upi report said in dismay: "the trend is evident throughout latin america, and economic and political nationalism is the key to understanding latin america in the 1970's."

Brazilian, Colombian Foreign Ministers Stress Defense of Sovereignty Over Territorial Sea

(NCNA-English Peking, June 10, 1971)

the brazilian and colombian foreign ministers issued a joint communique in the brazilian capital on june 8, stressing the determination of the two countries to defend their sovereignty over the territorial sea and the right to self-determination, according to reports from brasilia.

the joint communique said: brazil and colombia demanded the respect of the principles of international law, particularly principles regarding equal rights of various countries,

self-determination and non-intervention. the two foreign ministers emphasized the necessity to attach further importance to the protection of the sea resources of the two countries and the defence of their sovereignty and respective zones of jurisdiction.

the joint communique expressed the common desire of brazil and colombia for cooperation in the technical and economic development.

it was reported that in their talks on june 8, the two foreign ministers indicated that the trade "protectionist" policy adopted by certain countries is menacing the development of the latin american countries.

at the latin american meeting on problems related to the laws of the sea held in 1970, 21 latin american countries including brazil and colombia declared "the right of coastal states to establish the limits of sea sovereignty and jurisdiction in accordance with reasonable criteria with regard to the characteristics of geography, biology, and geology and the necessity of a rational use of their resources". in defiance of u.s. pressure, brazil has put into effect the protection of its 200-nautical-mile territorial limit beginning from june 1.

MALAYSIA

Malayan National Liberation Army Kills Enemy Troops with Mines

(NCNA-English Peking, June 10, 1971)

the valiant malayan national liberation army wiped out a number of enemy men with mines recently.

according to the "voice of malayan revolution" yesterday, an m.n.l.a. unit killed seven enemy men with mines on may 10 at the forest in north perak near the thailand frontier. in two battles on may 3 and 4, the m.n.l.a. killed five and wounded three enemy troops.

the radio also reported that an m.n.l.a. unit fighting along the kelantan-thailand border killed four enemy men and wounded many others with mines in a recent counter-attack on the enemy's counter-revolutionary military "encirclement and suppression".

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS AND FRANCE

Dutch Film Director Joris Ivens, French Film Worker Marceline Loridan Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 10, 1971)

internationally-known dutch film director joris ivens and french film worker marceline loridan arrived here by air today for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

they were welcomed at the airport by leading members of the host and other organizations including wang kuo-chuan, wang hsiao-yi, ting chiao and wang chih.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien, Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung Meet Korean Visiting Group to China

(NCNA-English Peking, June 10, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, today met the korean visiting group to china with li yu jin, vice-chairman of the chagang provincial people's committee, as the leader and li zheng huan, deputy director of a bureau of the ministry of commerce, as the deputy leader. they had a cordial and friendly talk with the korean comrades.

present on the occasion were:

kim jai suk, charge d'affaires a.i., and kim yong hak, third secretary, of the korean embassy in peking; and

leading members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned ting kuo-yu, tsao ke-chiang, ti wen-wei, li chuan-chung, hsing jen-hsien, hsu chung-ching, li fu-teh and chiang cheng-tsai.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrades Huang Yung-sheng and Yao Wen-yuan Give Banquet in Honor of Vietnam Workers' Party Delegation Led by Comrade Le Duc Tho and Vietnamese Military Delegation Led by Comrade Tran Sam

(NCNA-English Peking, June 9, 1971)

comrade huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party led by comrade le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and the vietnamese military delegation led by comrade tran sam, vice-minister of national defence of the democratic republic of viet nam. arriving by special plane this afternoon, the vietnamese comrades stopped over in peking on their way for a visit abroad.

comrades yao wen-yuan and le duc tho proposed toasts to the daily consolidation and development of the unbreakable militant friendship and close unity of the two parties, two peoples and two armed forces of china and viet nam.

present were bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim, and colonel nguyen dong, military attache, of the d.r.v.n. embassy in peking, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

present at the banquet were comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade yen chung-chuan, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; comrade han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; comrade yuan hua-ping, head of the armament department of the p.l.a. general logistics department; and others.

among those who welcomed the delegation at the peking airport upon its arrival were:

comrade yao wen-yuan as well as leading members of the departments concerned and staff members comrades keng piao, yen chung-chuan, yuan hua-ping, mao pao-chung, hsiao huang, yin tso-chen, huang chun, hung tso-chun, lin hsien-nung and wang pao-hsin;

bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim, col. nguyen dong, military attache, le quang tuong, commercial counsellor, and other members, of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking; and

tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

lothar strauss, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the german democratic republic in peking, was also present at the airport.

Comrades Huang Yung-sheng, Yao Wen-yuan Hold Talks with Comrades Le Duc Tho, Tran Sam

(NCNA-English Peking, June 10, 1971)

comrade huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon held talks with comrade le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and comrade tran sam, vice-minister of national defence of the democratic republic of viet nam.

the talks proceeded in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were comrades yen chung-chuan, nan nien-lung, yuan hua-ching, keng chih-kang, wu chiao, yin tso-chen, mao pao-chung and hsiao huang, as well as comrades lin hsien-nung, huang chun, wang pao-hsin and lu hui-hsiang.

taking part in the talks on the vietnamese side were comrades nguyen duy thai, tong si nguyen and pham si dong.

CHINA AND NORWAY

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets Norway-China Friendship Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 11, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, today met and had a friendly conversation with magnar husby, leader of the delegation of the norway-china friendship association and council member of the association, and members of the delegation gerd borgen, finn johannesen, laila hungan and inger austebo.

present at the meeting were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the other organizations concerned and a staff member wu hsiao-ta, yu chun, lin chen, wang ting-fang, wang erh-ching and li pao-cheng.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 10, 1971)

a peruvian trade delegation led by carlos alzamora traverso, under secretary for economic affairs and integration of the foreign ministry, arrived in peking by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

members of the delegation are: captain (ret.) german castillo zapata, senior director of fisheries; general (ret.) juan bossio collas, executive president of the mining company minero-peru; rear admiral jorge luna garcia, president of the administrative board of the steel company sogesa; engineer david batton, director general of mining of the ministry of power and mining; colonel e.p. raul meneses, technical adviser to the ministry of power and mining; miguel barandiaran, peruvian consul general in hongkong; alejandro bussalleu denegri, commercial adviser to the minister of industry and commerce; lieutenant commander (ret.) mario sanchez carrion cruisses, director of industrial promotion and development of the ministry of industry and commerce; engineer ronald gillespie, director of commerce of the mining company minero-peru; engineer salomon lernet ghetis, associate sales manager of the fish powder company epchap; herless buzzio zamora, general manager of the national confederation of merchants; engineer alfredo bellido ricketts, representative of the private sector of fisheries; jose valle skinner, representative of the national society of industrialists; dr. hernando de soto polar, agent of the mining company minero-peru in europe; mario arbulu, third secretary of the foreign ministry; and mario velez, third secretary of the foreign ministry.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade; ma wen-po, a leading member of the foreign ministry; leading members of other departments concerned wang jun-sheng, ling ching, wang wen-lin, wang hsiao-yi and wu hsiao-ta, and leading members of chinese national import and export corporations.

peng chin-po and tao ta-chao, leading members of the chinese foreign trade ministry and foreign ministry, who had specially gone to kwangchow to meet the delegation, accompanied it to peking today.

this evening, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. minister pai hsiang-kuo and under secretary carlos alzamora traverso proposed toasts at the banquet. in his toast, minister pai hsiang-kuo warmly praised the peruvian government and people for their heroic struggle under the leadership of president juan velasco alvarado to defend national independence, state sovereignty, and the right to a 200-nautical mile territorial sea. he congratulated them on their achievements in developing national economy and building up their country.

under secretary carlos alzamora traverso in his toast thanked the chinese government and people for supporting the peruvian government and people in the struggle to defend national and economic independence and the right to a 200-nautical mile territorial sea. he said that the peruvian trade delegation had brought to china the friendship of the

people of peru, a country on the other shore of the pacific ocean. he said he was confident that the friendly relations between the two peoples would be further strengthened through the visit.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow on june 8 and left there for peking today. on arrival in and departure from kwangchow, it was welcomed and seen off by leading members of the departments concerned of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and the kwangchow branches of the china council for the promotion of international trade and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. on the evening of june 8, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the peruvian guests. vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee lin li-ming was present at the banquet.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Delegation of Tourism Ministry Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 10, 1971)

a delegation to china of the ministry of tourism of romania led by constantin pirvulescu, deputy director-general of the directorate-general of international tourism of the ministry of tourism of romania, arrived here by air today.

members of the delegation are: spiridon buleti, deputy director of the commercial agency of tourism of the ministry of tourism, and ioan simu, chief of the socialist countries section under the office of international tourism.

present at the airport to greet the delegation were leading members and staff members of the departments concerned yang kung-su, chang yu, hsing jen-hsien, chu kun, tao yung-nien and li ming-wen.

on hand at the airport were also iosif chivu, minister-counsellor, and constantin lupeanu, attache, of the romanian embassy in peking.

the china travel and tourism administrative bureau gave a banquet in honour of the delegation this evening.

Leader of Group for Exhibition on China's Achievements in Socialist Construction Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, June 11, 1971)

tsai hsin-teh, leader of the group for an exhibition in romania on china's achievements in socialist construction arrived here yesterday.

he was welcomed at the airport by claudiu popesteanu, head of the exhibition section of the romanian chamber of commerce, and sterian icaim, counsellor of the ministry of foreign trade.

wang chan-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim, and peng jun-min, commercial counsellor, of the chinese embassy, and chang feng, deputy leader of the group for the exhibition, were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Government Delegation Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, June 9, 1971)

the somali government delegation led by secretary of state for health mohamed aden scek left here for shanghai by special plane this afternoon after concluding a visit to nanking. the delegation is accompanied by hsing cheng-chin, leading member of the chinese ministry of public health.

mohamed scek ahmad, charge d'affaires ad interim of the somali embassy in peking who is accompanying the delegation on its tour, left for shanghai by the same plane.

the distinguished somali guests arrived in nanking from peking by special plane yesterday morning. on arrival in and departure from nanking, they were warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by chiang ko, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; liu chi-chang, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee; lo chi, liu po-ying, wang chin-chou, hsu yueh-chuan and wei wei, leading members of the organizations concerned of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; and more than one thousand revolutionary people.

yesterday evening the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished somali guests. vice-chairman chiang ko and secretary of state for health mohamed aden scek spoke at the banquet which was filled with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and somalia. both of them expressed the hope that the friendship and cooperation between the people of china and somalia would constantly grow and that the cause of unity of the asian and african people against imperialism would score new victories. the banquet was followed by a performance of scenes from model revolutionary theatrical works and revolutionary songs and dances by the nanking little red

soldiers' mao tsetung thought propaganda team. the performance was warmly received by the distinguished guests.

during their stay in nanking, the distinguished somali guests visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking and the nanking film machinery factory and went sightseeing in the nanking people's park and at scenic spots in the eastern suburbs. wherever they went, they were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary masses.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Veitnam

(NCNA-English Peking, June 10, 1971)

the government delegation of the democratic republic of the sudan led by dr. mamoun yahia mannawar, minister of animal resources, left here by special plane today on a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam, after successfully concluding its friendly visit in china.

seeing the distinguished sudanese guests at the airport were sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of the departments concerned including chen mu-hua, kuo lu, hao chien-kang, ho ying, wang lei, ting hsi-lin, cheng fei, chao lin-ching and wang hsiao-yi.

peking airport flew the national flags of china and the sudan. thousands of revolutionary people carried streamers inscribed with "long live the friendship between the people of china and the sudan" and other slogans to give the sudanese government delegation a warm send-off. dr. mamoun yahia mannawar, leader, and farouk mustafa, member, of the delegation and abdel wahab zainulabidin, sudanese ambassador to china, walked round to meet the greeting crowds in the company of leading members of the chinese departments concerned. people waved coloured garlands, danced, beat waist drums and shouted: "salute to the sudanese people exclamation" and other slogans.

present at the airport were abdalla m. sidahmed, first secretary of the sudanese embassy in peking, and diplomatic envoys and officials of the embassies in peking of the democratic people's republic of korea, the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, the arab republic of yemen, the people's democratic republic of yemen and the somali democratic republic.

CHINA AND PDR YEMEN

Robaya Receives Chinese Ambassador to PDRY

(NCNA-English Aden, June 10, 1971)

salem robaya ali, chairman of the presidential council of the people's democratic republic of yemen (p.d.r.y.), received li chiang-fen, chinese ambassador to p.d.r.y., at the presidency yesterday and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Yugoslav Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 9, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet this evening, to warmly welcome the government delegation of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia led by mirko tepavac, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

attending the banquet were secretary of state for foreign affairs mirko tepavac and members of the yugoslav government delegation bogdan orescanin, radivoj uvalic, jaksa petric, aleksandar demajo and svetomir tomic; staff members of the delegation and reporters accompanying the delegation; madame orescanin, wife of yugoslav ambassador to china; and diplomatic officials of the yugoslav embassy.

also present were keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister, and van piny, second vice-foreign minister, of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of the friendship between the people of china and yugoslavia. the national flags of yugoslavia and china hung side by side on the rostrum in the banquet hall. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people of china and yugoslavia and of the relations between the two countries.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and secretary of state mirko tepavac spoke at the banquet (full texts of their speeches are released separately), and were applauded. after their speeches, the band played the national anthems of yugoslavia and china.

present at the banquet were chinese acting foreign minister chi peng-fei and leading members of the departments concerned li yao-wen, liu shao-wen, ting hsi-lin, liu hsi-wen, ti fu-tsai, chang cheng-teh, chang shih-cheng, hsu han-ping, chu kai-yin, yu chan, wang hai-jung, li lien-ching, peng hua, han hsu, fu chih-hang, hsueh shu-tien and wang hsiao-yi.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, June 9, 1971)

following is the full text of vice-premier li hsien-nien's speech at the banquet he gave here today in honour of yugoslav secretary of state for foreign affairs mirko tepavac:

respected secretary of state for foreign affairs mirko tepavac, distinguished guests from yugoslavia,

friends and comrades,

the yugoslav government delegation headed by secretary of state for foreign affairs tepavac of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia has come to china for a friendly visit at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china. on behalf of the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people, i express warm welcome to the distinguished guests from yugoslavia.

the yugoslav people are a people with a glorious revolutionary tradition. during world war ii, the yugoslav people overcame tremendous difficulties and, together with the other european peoples, waged valiant and tenacious struggles against the german and italian fascists, liberated their motherland and made important contributions to the european peoples' just cause of defeating fascism.

in recent years, the yugoslav people have withstood foreign pressure and waged resolute struggles against the interference, subversion and threat of aggression by the superpowers. the chinese people admire the yugoslav people's spirit of defying brute force and daring to struggle. our yugoslav friends can rest assured that in your struggle to oppose foreign aggression and defend national independence and state sovereignty, you can expect firm support from the chinese people.

at present, the development of the international situation is increasingly favourable to the revolutionary people of various countries in the world and unfavourable to imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries. we are glad to see that in recent years, the yugoslav people have, in international affairs, firmly opposed imperialist armed aggression against and occupation of other countries, supported the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and demanded immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of the u.s. aggressor troops from indochina. yugoslavia is one of the first countries to recognize the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of the national united front of cambodia headed by samdech norodom sihanouk and, of late, it has established diplomatic relations with the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. yugoslavia adopts a policy of non-alignment and plays a positive role at the conference of non-aligned countries. the yugoslav people oppose power politics practised by the superpowers and their division of spheres of influence in europe and the area of the mediterranean sea. the yugoslav people stand for the right of all countries to define the limit of their territorial sea and support the latin american countries in their struggle to safeguard their rights over their territorial sea. this just stand of the yugoslav people has won the praise of the world opinion.

friends and comrades, there exists a long-standing friendship between the peoples of china and yugoslavia. during the period of world war ii, our two peoples sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against aggression by the german, italian and japanese fascists. in recent years, there has been a turn for the better in the relations between china and yugoslavia; our trade has expanded, the exchange of visits and our mutual understanding have increased, and the friendship between our two peoples has been strengthened. this is in the fundamental interests of our two peoples and the people of various countries. yugoslavia supports the restoration of china's legitimate seat in the united nations and opposes the scheme of "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". for this we express our sincere thanks.

we have consistently maintained that countries, big or small and whether their social systems are the same or different, should in their mutual relations strictly abide by the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. we consider that the relations between china and yugoslavia are in accord with these principles and have a good foundation and broad prospects for development. we believe that the present visit to china by secretary tepavac will certainly further promote the development of the relations between our two countries and enhance the friendship between our two peoples. we wish you success in your visit exclamation

now i propose a toast

to the friendship between the chinese and yugoslav peoples and the development of the relations between our two countries,

to the prosperity of yugoslavia,

to the health of president tito of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia,

to the health of secretary tepavac,

to the health of all the distinguished guests from yugoslavia,

to the health of the ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present exclamation

Yugoslav Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Tepavac's Speech at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, June 9, 1971)

following is the full text of yugoslav secretary of state for foreign affairs mirko tepavac at the banquet given here today in his honour by chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien:

distinguished vice-premier li hsien-nien,

distinguished acting minister for foreign affairs chi peng-fei,

dear friends and comrades,

i wish to thank you most sincerely for the warm welcome and friendly words addressed to my country, to the peoples of yugoslavia, to their leadership. you may be sure that we feel particularly gratified to be in your country.

the chinese are a great people, but their greatness is not only in the vast expanses of land, in the centuries-long and rich history and culture; the chinese nation is great, primarily, because of its industrious and courageous people, their aspiration towards independence and freedom for which they fought so bravely and suffered great sacrifices. the legendary long march of your revolution led by the communist party of china and your leader, chairman mao tsetung, has become a symbol of human and fighting perseverance in the struggle against imperialism and subjugation, for freedom and social transformation, for the right of every people to an unhampered and independent path and for equitable relations among all countries and peoples. your long and harsh struggle has shown that the path is not too long for those who know where they are going. yugoslavia is also well aware of this as we, too, have experienced years of arduous struggle for liberation and for the triumph of the socialist revolution.

we have responded to the kind invitation of your government, conscious of how important and useful the expansion of co-operation between our two countries may prove to be. we do not know each other sufficiently well. we even do not know quite precisely what are the points that we have in common and where our views differ. we are ready to speak our mind and to listen attentively to what you have to say about the world in which we live and about our joint prospects in it. we shall not be disappointed by differences of view where we note that they exist. there will be differences as long as there are states. they do not become smaller, if they are past over in silence. i am confident that you will agree with me that differences of view among equal partners are not unnatural. on the contrary, what is unnatural is the absolute concordance of views among those who are not equal.

distinguished vice-premier li hsien-nien,

no one can say that he is content with the prevailing situation in the world. fallacious and precarious is the peace in which aggression and armed intervention are so readily undertaken with impunity, in which the right of the stronger reigns and in which interference in the internal affairs of other countries is legalized. your continent offers the most drastic examples of the policy of overt violence and war, such as the one that the imperialists are now waging against the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos. israel's occupation of arab territories in the middle east has lasted for four years. colonialism and racist regimes rule unimpeded in southern africa and even those are not the only evils in this world. armed force and economic strength enable a smaller part of the world to become still stronger and richer to the detriment of unprotected and poor peoples. the wings of freedom and progress are clipped by imperialism, disguised colonialism, hegemony and racialism. in this state of affairs, all countries, both large and small, must assume their share of responsibility and obligations.

all this does not mean that injustice and despair can grip the world forever. individuals and peoples are increasingly becoming aware that the existing foundations of

international relations must be changed and that brute force can nevertheless be bridled. in our country we often use the phrase "chinese patience" as an expression of the belief that perseverance must bring about a solution in the end. for, unfortunately, there are no easy and quick solutions for difficult and long-term problems. today it is much easier to destroy the world than to rebuild it. we therefore welcome the methods of negotiation and gradual, systematic improvements; of course, under the sole condition that no agreements or accords violate someone else's interests and that what two sides have decided in their own interest should not be to the detriment of a third one.

this does not mean, however, that we are, in advance, distrustful of every big and rich country and that we do not wish to have the best possible relations with each one of them, provided our independence and freedom of action are not brought into question. we are not a priory against the great powers; we are against the policy from a position of strength, against the right of the stronger and against the exploitation of the poor by those who are rich.

the joint effort of non-aligned countries which -- in the general changes of international relations towards peace, equality and progress -- are demanding guarantees for their own peace, independence and progress is also an expression of such endeavours. yugoslavia is an independent, socialist and non-aligned country. it is with these objectives in mind that yugoslavia demands guarantees for the securing of its own independence and unhampered socialist development. precisely because we believe in the humane and democratic nature of socialism -- we do not think that it can win victories through the use of force and constraint.

distinguished vice-premier li hsien-nien,

you are aware that yugoslavia has always considered the endeavours to isolate the people's republic of china from the international community as unnatural and unlawful. at all the sessions of the general assembly of the united nations yugoslavia has been advocating the inalienable right of the people's republic of china to take its place in the united nations. we reject resolutely the theory of so-called "two chinas" or "one china and one taiwan". moreover, we consider that it is impossible to solve any major world issue today without the full and equal participation of the great and populous chinese nation.

i trust that you will be interested to know how we, as a european country, assess developments and relations in europe. we labour under no illusion that the detente in europe constitutes a guaranteed perspective, although we do not underestimate the signs of easing tension which are obvious. europe is not a separate part of the world unto itself and therefore detente in europe can be neither permanent nor lasting unless the key problems of the rest of the world are solved. peace is indivisible and europe cannot be dissociated from world problems. all the more so as bloc division is the most pronounced on the european continent, while the concentration of war potentials is the biggest and the most dangerous on the soil of europe. likewise, europe cannot remain indifferent in the face of the problems of world economic progress either, for the world cannot acquiesce to a lasting division of the globe into growing wealth, on the one side, and hopeless poverty on the other.

dear friends,

i note with satisfaction that the people's republic of china and the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia base their mutual relations on active and peaceful co-existence expressed in the well-known five principles. we fully share your view that co-existence must have a universal importance and that it should serve as a foundation for the development of relations both among countries in general and among socialist countries, regardless of their size and forms of internal development. we are deeply convinced that co-operation between our two countries based on those principles will contribute to better understanding in the whole world, as our closer co-operation does not imply the abandonment of the friendships we already have, but the acquisition and promotion of new ones. we have come to your country to discuss the further development of our political, economic, cultural and other forms of co-operation, but we have come at a time when satisfactory initial results have already been registered in all these fields. we are gratified, therefore, that the period of stagnation has made room for a period of broader co-operation and understanding. the area of concordance of interests and views is expanding and will continue to expand, because our countries do not demand from each other to change, in order to improve mutual co-operation.

we highly appreciate the contacts that our representatives have already established both in mutual co-operation and in international relations. we are also very satisfied to note the obvious trend of expansion of our economic relations. we believe that the participation of your businessmen at this year's zagreb international fair, as well as the yugoslav industrial exhibition in peking, planned for december this year, will point to new possibilities and to the realization of even broader plans. the numerous threads potentially connecting our two countries will become ever more a reality and will contribute to an even more comprehensive development, not only of mutually beneficial, but also of friendly co-operation between the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia and the people's republic of china.

thanking you for the cordial welcome and hospitality, i propose this toast:

- to the all-round development of the people's republic of china,

- to friendly relations and the successful development of co-operation between our peoples and our two countries,

- to the health of chairman mao tsetung,

- to the health of vice-chairman lin piao,

- to the health of premier of the state council chou en-lai,

- to the health of vice-premier li hsien-nien,

- to the health of acting minister for foreign affairs chi peng-fei,

- to the health of cambodian friends and ministers,

- to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives,

- to the health of all the guests who are present here. kan bei

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"POLITICS IN COMMAND"

Proletarian Politics in Command Must Be Borne in Mind Firmly

- Thoroughly repudiate the reactionary preposterous theory of "Politics in command means to get things done"

by

Chu Ken-chao (朱根照), secretary of the CCP Branch of Shuich'üan Production Brigade, Yenshih Hsien, Honan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 8, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "The socialist society is a rather long historical stage during which there will still be classes, class contradiction, class struggle, the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and the danger of restoration of capitalism." To prevent the restoration of capitalism, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and build socialism we must bear firmly in mind the giving of prominence to proletarian politics and persevere in keeping proletarian politics in command.

It was precisely because this question was so important that political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i tried hard to oppose giving prominence to proletarian politics and proletarian politics in command for many years. Proceeding from the reactionary "theory of productivity first," they openly substituted production for politics, put the relationship between politics and production upside down, and clamored energetically: "Politics in command means to get things done," "development of technical skills and

development in every aspect, is that not the greatest politics?" and "production can promote revolution." Their purpose of spreading this set of reactionary preposterous theories was to oppose proletarian politics in command and restore capitalism.

I have been a cadre at the basic level in the countryside since the liberation and I have been a secretary of a production brigade CCP branch for more than ten years. In view of the reality of our production brigade, I feel more and more that this type of preposterous theory spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and company was really vicious and that it must be thoroughly repudiated and its remnant poison totally eliminated.

To "Get Things Done" Depends on Which Road We Follow

The purpose of the spreading of preposterous theories such as to "get things done" means "politics in command" by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and company was to hoodwink us in an attempt to make us pull the cart with our heads down without raising our head to look at the way ahead and prevent us from distinguishing between the socialist road and the capitalist road and between the proletarian revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line when we grasped production so that they could take the opportunity to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. We have learned our lessons in this respect.

One year during a severe drought in Yenshih our production brigade scored a bumper harvest in grains and fodder because we had built reservoirs in advance to store water for irrigation. But some of the fraternal production brigades suffered in grain as well as fodder production because they had unfavorable water conservation conditions. For a period of time several of our production teams forgot about proletarian politics in command and paid attention only to "getting things done" for themselves. They sold their fodder at a high price and their cattle at a low price to develop production. They also erroneously thought that there was nothing wrong with selling things at a high price since the money would go to the collective body and back to production. This "each team for itself" concept was rather tempting.

Later during the consolidation and building of the Party, they studied the new CCP Constitution and energetically repudiated various preposterous theories spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and company to oppose proletarian politics in command and also energetically repudiated the "each team for itself" concept. After heightening their consciousness in line struggle and looking at the far-sighted Communist goal, they finally realized that they would eventually fall into the trap and suffer if they paid attention only to "getting things done" without paying attention to the road and orientation.

One of the leaders of a production team put it correctly: "It is fortunate that what we did was for socialism! If we cut one another's throat whenever we have an opportunity, although it might be for the small collective body instead of for the individual, we shall still be practicing capitalism and digging at the base of the wall of socialism! If we continue to practice in this manner we shall make ourselves rich and others poor. Furthermore this will only develop bourgeois thoughts among the people in our team, which will eventually serve only Liu Shao-ch'i's attempt to restore capitalism!"

With consciousness heightened everybody realized that fixing of the price for fodder was also a question of line. So they decided unanimously to return the extra amount of money obtained from the fodder deal to fraternal production teams in order to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Great proletarian teacher Lenin said: "Politics must be given the first priority when compared with economics." Production has always been a fixed part of politics. If we fail to use proletarian politics to command production and pay attention only to "getting things done," we shall actually be allowing bourgeois politics to take command of production. In this way the evil wind of capitalism will emerge and the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants will suffer a grave blow in their socialist activism. As a result, it will be impossible to increase production and even when production can be increased temporarily such increase can only serve Liu Shao-ch'i and company's scheme to restore capitalism.

We must bear firmly in mind great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Political work is the life line of all economic work," voluntarily give prominence to proletarian politics, and put revolution in command of production, or we shall lose our direction and fail to advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The Only Way To Promote Production Energetically Is To Grasp Revolution Vigorously

Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and so forth clamored that "getting things done" was "politics in command," so they sounded as if they were indeed concerned with the development of production. But in reality since this reactionary preposterous theory of theirs opposes proletarian politics in command, it is bound to undermine the development of production. If we want to develop production with greater, faster, better and more economical results, we must give prominence to proletarian politics and put revolution in command of production.

As a result of my failure to study Chairman Mao's works well, my low consciousness in line struggle and my being poisoned by "production first," I failed to give prominence to proletarian politics before the "four clearance" movement and grasped only production. Although I worked hard day and night in an attempt to manage production well, I failed to

achieve this end, nor could I succeed in changing the prolonged backward conditions of our production brigade. What was the matter after all?

Later after studying Chairman Mao's works and his great guideline of "grasping revolution and promoting production" I finally realized: "Struggle for production is always closely related with class struggle. The only way to promote the development of production effectively is to firmly uphold proletarian politics in command, firmly grasp the two classes and the struggle between the two roads and two lines, take the initiative in attacking the class enemy and incessantly heighten the socialist consciousness of the masses of commune members."

In socialist revolution we must thoroughly eliminate the exploiting classes; but the class enemies will never resign themselves to this fate. Therefore when we grasp production they are bound to find opportunities to undermine and disturb us. During one period of time several years ago when we began the mass movement of harnessing the mountains and rivers, we only thought about how to construct reservoirs, ditches and build Tachai-type fields but slackened our hold on class struggle and neglected political work. Thus the class enemies took the opportunity to undermine us secretly. They incited certain people with grave capitalist ideas to voice their demand: "Such a project is too big to be of any immediate benefit. We may as well reclaim more small plots and do some small business!" As a result of the undermining by the class enemy the masses became confused ideologically. This gravely affected the development of the mass movement of developing mountains and harnessing rivers.

Taught a lesson by these events, we followed Chairman Mao's great teaching "Class struggle works as soon as it is grasped," developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, exposed and hit the counter-revolutionary sabotage activities of the class enemy and energetically repudiated capitalist tendencies. After this struggle and criticism the consciousness of the broad masses of commune members in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines was heightened and their socialist activism snowballed unprecedentedly. As a result, the mass movement of developing mountains and harnessing rivers again reached a new height and scored very great victories. During the past five years, the area of irrigation was increased from 400-odd mow to 2,000-odd mow; several hundred mow of Tachai-type fields were built, several thousand mow of forest was made and the output of grains also increased from 200-odd chin to 500-odd chin per mow.

Practice proves that the only way to promote production is to grasp revolution. If we fall into the trap of political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, fail to uphold resolutely the placing of proletarian politics in command, grasp production in an isolated manner, fail to grasp class struggle, and fail to change the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the class enemy, and capitalist tendencies, then all plans, measures and methods, no matter how good they are, can only be empty talk that cannot truly be implemented. Thus there can be no development of production, or

consolidation of the collective economy, or consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Furthermore, to grasp production well, we must neither follow the evil capitalist road nor rely upon support from the state. We must rely upon the masses and fully rouse their socialist activism. Chairman Mao taught us: "The serious question is the education of the peasants." To rely upon the masses to develop socialist production we must "continuously inject socialist ideas into the masses of peasants and repudiate capitalist tendencies," continuously arm and educate the masses with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and realistically do a good job in carrying out man's ideological revolutionization.

As a result of poisoning by "Liu's poison," our No. 8 production team failed to grasp man's ideological revolutionization in the past and achieved nothing in the high mountains and deep valleys. In the meantime, production was always very backward. Later they stirred up an upsurge in the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, energetically grasped man's ideological revolution, eliminated the idea of farming for the sake of feeding mouths and established the idea of farming for the sake of revolution, eliminated the world outlook of the cowardly and the indolent and established the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, eliminated the old backward rules of farming technology and established new methods of scientific farming.

Twenty-three of the male and female full-strength and half-strength laborers worked in unison to build Tachai-type fields on the one hand and organized a special team of eight people to cut through mountains and conduct water on the other. They repeatedly studied the "three constantly read articles," continuously pushed forward the development of the struggle for production, and feared neither hardship nor death and developed the Communist spirit of wholehearted devotion to revolution. After six months' hard work they completed the 100-odd-meter long "Shengt'ien Tunnel" which was scheduled to take three years to complete. This tunnel brought in water from the other side of the mountain and helped to double the per-mow grain output. In the past this production brigade had to consume grain which had already been sold to the state, but now it can turn in several thousand chin of patriotic grain to the state.

Vice Chairman Lin instructed us: "Grasped by the broad masses of people, Mao Tse-tung's thought can be turned into an unlimited force and a spiritual atom bomb of unlimited power." This is indeed one hundred percent true. In our No. 8 production team the number of people and the acreage of land remained unchanged, but failure to give prominence to proletarian politics and failure to grasp man's ideological revolutionization energetically in the past brought about prolonged backwardness, while successful management of man's ideological revolutionization and settlement of the question of orientation and road united everybody and produced enthusiasm and the correct ways. This, together with arduous and skillful work brought

about great developments in production. Consequently political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i substituted production for politics to oppose proletarian politics in command, to oppose socialist revolution and to undermine the development of socialist production.

Proletarian Politics Must Command Everything

There are three fronts on which class struggle takes place in a socialist society: the ideological front, the political front and the economic front. These three fronts are not isolated; they are mutually related to one another, mutually penetrate into one another and mutually affect one another. Chairman Mao taught us: "It is not enough for socialist revolution to be conducted on the economic front (in the system of ownership of production materials); moreover, it cannot be made firm. Thorough socialist revolution must also be conducted on both the political and ideological front." Consequently we persevered in putting proletarian politics in command because we want to let Mao Tse-tung's thought occupy all positions and win an over-all victory on the ideological, political and economic fronts in destroying capitalism and promoting proletarianism.

Political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i passed off production for politics and declared that "to get things done" meant "politics in command." Their purpose in doing so was to oppose our energetic grasping of class struggle in the realm of production, sabotage the development of production and oppose our energetic grasping of class struggle in the political and ideological realms so that they might restore capitalism. If we fall into their trap, we shall not only ruin our production but also suffer political and ideological defeats or even unknowingly lose our political power. Therefore to draw a clear line of demarcation with this preposterous theory of theirs we must persevere in putting proletarian politics in command when we grasp production and bear in mind firmly the putting of proletarian politics in command under all circumstances. In this respect, we have tasted both the bitter and the sweet.

Although the number of class enemies in our production brigade was small, their power was very great. They dreamed of staging a comeback. They attempted showdowns several times for the sake of overthrowing the dictatorship of the proletariat. But after learning that they could not succeed with force, they turned to soft methods instead and took advantage of every opportunity to fire sugar-coated bullets of various kinds at the cadres and masses in an attempt to bring about a "peaceful evolution." For instance, they used pornographic and vulgar books to corrupt young people in an attempt to drag them down with themselves. They used feudal and superstitious ideas to poison the masses and create confusion. They used pretty women and the like in their attack on the poor and lower-middle peasants and youths. They used feudal ethics and bourgeois factionalism to cover up and eliminate class relationships, disturb the class front, spread rumors among the masses and create schism. They especially used such methods of eating, drinking, lobbying, buying with money, and flattery to drag the cadres into the water and turn them into their agents.

In the past we had a cadre in the production brigade who was gradually dragged over to the side of the class enemy and finally became a degraded criminal element.

Grasping these vivid facts of class struggle in our hands, we conducted education on class struggle and line struggle for the poor and lower-middle peasants. We helped the old people to recall again their sufferings in the past because of oppression by the exploiting classes, taught the younger generation to realize that the fruit of the revolutionary struggle was not won easily and taught them to recognize the peril of various methods employed by the class enemy such as "peaceful evolution," etc.

In this way everybody realized: "To seize power one seizes people first and to seize people one seizes their soul first." If we let the class enemy corrupt and poison our cadres and masses, our red regime will be lost sooner or later and the poor and lower-middle peasants will have to suffer again. To prevent the class enemy from carrying out "peaceful evolution" we must not only grasp class struggle on the economic front, but also energetically grasp class struggle on the political and ideological fronts, practice over-all production dictatorship over the class enemy and let Mao Tse-tung's thought occupy all positions.

Class struggle is acute, complex and protracted. It exists in all realms and cannot be completed in a few decades; therefore we must persevere in putting proletarian politics in command in all realms continuously for long periods of time and must not grasp now and stop grasping later or grasp firmly now and slacken up later. To do this voluntarily, we must thoroughly repudiate various preposterous theories against the putting of proletarian politics in command advocated by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and thoroughly eliminate their remnant poison. This is the only way for us to follow great leader Chairman Mao closely and advance victoriously and continuously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

INDOCTRINATION OF PEASANTS

How We Conduct Education in Ideology and Political Line

by

The Party Branch of Hungching Brigade, Shahsi Commune, Taits'ang Hsien, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 11, 1971)

In compliance with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching on conducting "education in ideology and political line" throughout the Party, we penetratingly launched line education among cadres and commune members. Taking as examples activist in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought Ku A-tao and Chairman Mao's good Party member Shen Yü-ying, all the cadres and commune members earnestly read and studied, fought self and criticized revisionism, and continuously heightened the consciousness of line struggle. From practice we have come to understand that earnest conducting of ideological and political line education is an important matter concerning the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship.

Raise Awareness and Strengthen Consciousness in the Conduct of Line Education

Chairman Mao's great call for the conduct of ideological and political line education has showed us the direction of advance. However, at the outset, a small number of comrades held that "with the '4-clean-up' campaign in our brigade properly launched, the struggle-criticism-transformation effort strengthened, and the 'one-strike and three-oppose' campaign penetratingly conducted, class struggle and line struggle now no longer dominate the scene." Some others said, "Ideas come from cadres and manual work from the masses. The line has nothing much to do with us."

The Party branch considered these ideas as an expression of an inadequate understanding of the protracted and important nature of line struggle. To overcome these erroneous ideas, the Party branch of the brigade first organized cadres and commune members to study vigorously Chairman Mao's great doctrine on the continuation of the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship and his brilliant writings on class struggle, to discuss animatedly the new features of class struggle, and to set forth in a big way the realistic manifestations of class struggle and line struggle.

This enabled everyone to understand that in a socialist society there would always exist classes, class contradictions and class struggle and that such struggle would be a protracted, zigzagging and complex affair. Therefore, we can in no way take the ebb and flow of class struggle as the disappearance and appearance of class struggle. Nor can we take the class enemy's affected sincerity as a change in its basic nature. The last

thing we should do is to notice only the open and daring acts of disruption of the class enemy and yet take no notice of the invasion of corrosive bourgeois ideas. The protracted nature of class struggle dictates a long-drawn-out line struggle and constant attention to line education. The idea of "line struggle no longer dominating the scene" is in essence a reflection of the "theory of the dying out of the class struggle."

Through education in "three histories," we presented the history of the poor and lower-middle peasants' bitter experience in the old society, learned the history of the two-line struggle within the Party, and talked about the history of the growth of a brigade or an individual. The excellent situation in the world revolution, the prosperity and wealth of the socialist motherland, the improved lot of the poor and lower-middle peasants, the growth and development of Hungching brigade--all these we associated with the victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and elevated the simple class feeling to the high plane of line consciousness. All came to understand deeply that the correctness or not of a line determined the success or failure of revolution. If we refrained from conducting line education and from increasing line consciousness, it would be like sailing the sea without the guide of a rudder. We would then get muddle-headed and err. We would lose our bearings and go astray.

Lay Hold of the Fundamental and Seriously Make a Good Job of Education in the Party's Basic Line

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Socialist society covers a considerably long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle, there is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road and there is the danger of capitalist restoration. We must recognize the protracted and complex nature of this struggle. We must raise our vigilance. We must conduct socialist education. We must correctly understand and handle class contradictions and class struggle, distinguish the contradictions between ourselves and the enemy from those among the people and handle them correctly." The Party's basic line worked out by Chairman Mao for the whole historical period of socialist society is the focal point of our line education.

In conducting basic line education, we laid firm hold of class struggle and struggle between the two roads, correctly handled the relationship between revolution and production and the four problems about the strengthening of revolutionary unity, and summed up historical experiences, both positive and negative, and elevated them to the high plane of line struggle for analysis. This enabled the Party's basic line to take root in people's minds and turn into a powerful force in the three revolutionary struggles.

Sum up experience of class struggle and never forget about class struggle: With the continuous deepening of class struggle and the more subtle means of attack adopted by the class enemy, struggle in the

ideological area has become prominent. An analysis by us of the current state of class struggle revealed the main tactics of attack adopted by the class enemy in the ideological area such as: promoting old customs and habits by passing around free drinks and free cigarettes, stressing kinship by offering gifts and loans to relatives, spreading feudal, bourgeois, and revisionist ideas by talking about the ancient times in the light of the present, and promoting "self" by flattering and appealing to one's vanity.

With a grasp of these features, we launched a tit-for-tat struggle with the class enemy. For instance, when the class enemy made a desperate bid to win over the younger generation, we launched in a big way "passing-on-three-treasure" activities among youths by conveying to them the spirit of the "three constantly read articles," presenting the family histories of poor and lower-middle peasants and introducing the good style of enduring hardship and frugality.

After receiving "passing-on-three-treasure" education, the youths rapidly grew in the storm of class struggle and line struggle. There have emerged female pace-setters like Wen Chung-ying "blazing a trail in the teeth of windstorms and choppy seas"; elite young cadres like Ts'ao P'ei-ying "devoted to revolution single-mindedly"; advanced collectives like the red women squad "with red hearts that are tempered and shine like polished guns"; barefoot doctors like Shen Hui-chen committed bravely to the defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for health.

Sum up experience in the struggle between two roads and adhere to the socialist orientation: In the countryside, much of the struggle is reflected in the problem of orientation and road. Why should some poor and lower-middle peasants who once suffered in the old society at times go for a tortuous road? In the light of problems unearthed, this is a reflection that the idea of private ownership inherent in the old system has not been eliminated. Though emancipated from the bonds of private ownership, some commune members have still not made a thorough break with "self." Meanwhile, in the execution of the Party's policy on rural economy, they fail to draw a clear line and to distinguish between right and wrong, and often consciously or unconsciously lose their bearings.

Laying hold of some vital points in the struggle between the two roads, we unfolded a discussion. We criticized bourgeois tendencies and persisted in smashing private interst and promoting public interest. For instance, there were such questions as: Are we laboring for revolution or for a living as far as the problem of labor is concerned? Also should the planting plan be made to serve local interests or be subordinated to general interests? And so on.

We again tried to find relevant laws, put policy on a solid basis, and draw a clear line of distinction: Not only were "workpoints in command" and "material incentives" criticized but also the principle of distribution according to labor with the mass interests in mind was doggedly upheld; not only were "money in command" and the practice of stressing money and

belittling grain criticized but also multiple undertakings were launched so sidelines might keep agriculture going; not only was the practice of "distributing more, consuming more and reserving less" criticized but also national, collective and individual interests were taken into account, with the distribution among commune members raised annually; not only were spontaneous capitalist influences criticized but also encouragement was given to proper family sidelines. Only in this way could we adhere to the socialist orientation. Otherwise, we would waver between the "Left" and the right, lose our bearings and depart from the Party's basic line.

Sum up experience in putting revolution in command of production and give prominence to proletarian politics: Whether politics or production should be put in the fore is a prominent question in the struggle between the two roads in rural areas. We summed up the conditions under which we are liable to change our direction in giving prominence to politics. Our main findings: A change in direction is likely when, with success obtained, we think we "are getting close to it" in giving prominence to politics. A change is likely when we feel the pressure of work during the busy farming seasons or when the effort in the ideological area is relaxed during the slack farming season. A change is likely when production shows no immediate progress and we draw a wrong lesson therefrom. A change is likely when in learning from the advanced, we have only a vague idea of the guiding thought and fail to learn fundamentally. With these conditions grasped, we consciously insisted on putting revolution in command of production under any given condition. We achieved the goal: Despite 1,000 and 10,000 changes in the world, nothing will ever change when it comes to the proper handling of such a fundamental thing as educating people with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Sum up experience in strengthening revolutionary unity and consolidate the proletarian dictatorship: Between our leading squads at the brigade and production team levels unity existed. But sometimes between neighboring teams and between cadres some misunderstandings would arise. To insist on seeking unity in struggle and achieve unified awareness, unified policy making, unified planning, unified command and unified action on the basis of Mao Tse-tung's thought, we tried to deal a timely blow whenever the class enemy provoked us, carry out timely criticism where a bad tendency appeared, render timely help where erroneous ideas emerged, and seek a timely solution where a difference of opinion existed.

For a time, clashes appeared between the work programs of two principal cadres of the No. 9 production team as they did things according to their own different ways. When the political instructor wanted to call a meeting it was found that the production team head had production work lined up. Things like this made the commune members feel very uneasy. When subjected to education in the basic line, the two cadres set forth their views and underwent an active ideological struggle. Both consciously fought "self." Revolutionary unity was strengthened.

As a result of the basic line education, everyone came to understand deeply that to have the basic task of consolidating the proletarian dictatorship firmly carried out at the basic level, we must pay proper attention to "four crucial points": not to forget about class struggle, not to get disoriented from the socialist direction, not to relax vigorous efforts in grasping the fundamental tasks, and not to give up the effort to achieve revolutionary unity.

Criticize Revisionism Penetratingly and Raise Consciousness of Line Struggle Fundamentally

Chairman Mao pointed out, "There is no construction without destruction." Consciousness of the line must be raised in struggle and the remnant poisonous influence of counter-revolutionary revisionism eliminated through revolutionary mass criticism. Only by criticizing revisionism penetratingly, distinguishing between true and false Marxism ideologically and theoretically, and distinguishing between materialism and idealism, between the correct line and the wrong line, can we discern the wrong line and wrong ideas at their beginning, resist them and raise our consciousness in implementing and defending Chairman Mao's revolutionary line fundamentally.

Recently, in line education, the Party branch of the brigade organized the cadres and the masses of commune members to study energetically Chairman Mao's five philosophical works, to criticize vigorously "transcendentalism," "theory of productivity," "theory of human nature," "theory of the dying out of class struggle," and other reactionary absurdities spread by political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, and to apply Chairman Mao's philosophical concepts in destroying the revisionist theoretical basis. We adopted the following measures:

(1) Study conscientiously, get acquainted with underlying principles and lay hold of the ideological weapon. We took the "three constantly read articles" as a motto, the five philosophical works as a fundamental course, newspaper and magazine articles criticizing political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i as subsidiary teaching material. By adopting the method of making a list of contrasting, relevant quotations from Chairman Mao and the black viewpoints of political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, we combined lecturing with discussion and tutoring. We attained the aim of studying with problems in mind, pondering a problem after study, giving a talk on understanding after pondering, and committing something to memory after a talk. Every bit thus learned accumulated to help toward a gradual understanding of the underlying principles.

Comrade Ku A-tao was a pace-setter in the defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and also a model in conscientious study. She had a low cultural level and experienced great difficulties in the study of theory. But imbued with profound proletarian feelings for Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and guided by Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study conscientiously to have a grasp of Marxism-Leninism," she persevered in studying every night. In studying Chairman Mao's brilliant work, "Where

Do Man's Correct Ideas Come From?" she found 274 Chinese characters new to her. She adopted such measures as "listening, questioning, drawing, writing and memorizing" in breaking the cultural barrier and scaling the peak of theory. After she got acquainted with some basic viewpoints, she took the lead in criticizing revisionism in association with the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles. She vigorously criticized idealist transcendentalism three times.

(2) Take practice into account, pay attention to analysis and eliminate the remnant poisonous influence of revisionism. Mass criticism must be closely associated with the practice of the three major revolutionary campaigns. We associated a problem in the line struggle with the study of a quotation from Chairman Mao, the criticism of a black viewpoint of political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and the elimination of the remnant poisonous influence in one aspect. Thus we had our consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line heightened.

The commune members of the No. 1 production team associated four years of practical experience in expanding the area under double-crop rice with a vigorous criticism of idealist transcendentalism. This taught everyone a great lesson. For the first year, this team devoted 12 mow to double-crop paddies experimentally. Due to lack of experience, germination failed to take place satisfactorily. In another experiment in the second year, the bud-forcing technique was improved. But due to improper management, output fell short of expectations. In 1969 and 1970, they seriously summed up experience and gradually expanded the area under double-crop rice. For two consecutive years, they have won a victory of one-ton-per-mow output by following the system of reaping three crops of double-crop rice. Everyone came to understand that correct knowledge of double-crop rice was not something that just dropped out of the skies or innate in the mind but was gained after four years of practice and a "practice--knowledge--again practice--again knowledge" process of gradually grasping the law of the growth of double-crop rice.

(3) Fight a major people's war of criticizing revisionism with cadres taking the lead and typical examples leading the way. At the outset, some cadres and commune members had a feeling of being overwhelmed by difficulties. They felt "the difficulty of learning, the difficulty of understanding and the difficulty of criticizing because of the abstruseness of theory and a low cultural level." We repeatedly drove home the point that criticism of revisionism was a stern battle in the defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and called for our heading for the front with revolutionary resentment against political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i. Meanwhile, we adopted four measures such as proper handling of the leading squad, leading a force well, training of typical examples, and organizing on-the-spot criticism. In the whole brigade, a feverish upsurge in the penetrating criticism of revisionism formed very rapidly.

Carry Out Open-Door Rectification and Build a Revolutionized Leading Squad

From the beginning of last year, we took the fight-arrogance-and-complacency effort as an important theme of ideological and political line education, in order to stimulate the ideological revolutionization of leading squads.

Raise awareness concerning the line and fight arrogance consciously: In fighting arrogance and complacency, we associated the history of the two-line struggle in the Party with a look at the evil consequences of arrogance and complacency from the high plane of line struggle. This made everyone understand deeply that by being arrogant and perched high above, one will have a blurred vision of the orientation and inevitably waver in following the line.

Comrade Yang Ming-sheng, secretary of the Party branch, was a guide in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and a leader in consciously fighting arrogance. At a general meeting he fought arrogance three times. He said, "Where there is a touch of arrogance, we will waver in the implementation of upper-level instructions, lack humility in learning from the advanced, find the mass views disagreeable and fail to see our own problems clearly. Such a lesson should never be forgotten."

Inspired by Yang Ming-sheng, the leading squad of the brigade consciously criticized the self-complacent "three-old" idea of being an old cadre, an old hand with experience and an old typical model.

Adhere to the "one dividing into two" viewpoint and constantly fight arrogance: From the "one dividing into two" viewpoint, we persevered in constantly fighting arrogance in line struggle. Under the situation of victory, we checked for "relaxation"; at times of achievement, we checked for "complacency"; when hearing the news of being cited, we checked for any sign of "being carried away." We fought "arrogance," in a constant, timely and spontaneous fashion.

Comrade Sun Hsiao-kuan was one devoted to the public single-mindedly. He worked in a surefooted and down-to-earth manner. But last year the satisfactory growth of summer-ripening crops produced in him for a time the feeling of blind optimism as he cut down on his research in the fields. Later the spread of insect pests seriously affecting wheat, oat and barley crops was not checked in time. This gave him quite a bitter experience.

This year, drawing a lesson from last year, he had work done well ahead while the summer-ripening crops were in a much better state of growth. A bumper harvest was achieved. With a deep understanding obtained, he said, "To relax in front of victory is to throw away everything by letting water escape through the slits of a bamboo basket; to press on in front of victory is to win in fighting heaven and earth and bring about new features."

Put reliance on and trust in the masses and open the door to a fight against arrogance: The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants have the largest store of practical experience. The masses are the real heroes. Only by relying on the masses and conducting open-door rectification can we fight arrogance properly and with thoroughness. We persevered in exposing self among the masses, fighting self among the masses and subjecting self to criticism by inviting the masses to make criticism. Problems came to light one by one and views were implemented one by one. The more criticism the masses made the more they talked from the bottom of their hearts. The more the cadres listened, the greater was their feeling of satisfaction.

In fighting arrogance, on the one hand we stressed the need to learn humbly from the masses and to rectify our attitude toward the masses. On the other, we advocated a down-to-earth approach in drawing a line of distinction. We distinguished arrogance and self-complacency from political ambitions, from adherence to principle and courage in struggle, from a simple and rash approach toward ideology. Only in this way can we overcome blindness and strengthen consciousness.

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PRODUCTION BRIGADES

North China Production Brigade Transforms Surroundings

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, June 13, 1971)

a north china farming area that the great proletarian internationalist fighter norman bethune once worked in has radically changed the surroundings under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

it is the hoyukou production brigade of huangshihkou commune in tanghsien county of the paoting administrative region of hopei province.

the poor and lower-middle peasants have, with a thorough-going revolutionary spirit, carried out our great leader chairman mao's brilliant 1964 instruction "in agriculture, learn from tachai." in the past five years, they built three pumping stations in gorges on the mountains; four canals totalling 13.5 kilometres that wind around precipices; eight tunnels, totalling 350 metres; and a system of siphon pipes across a gorge that is 150 metres wide and 80 metres deep to lead water from a spring up the mountains; and turned 45 hectares of barren land with a thin soil cover into terraced land that has a one metre deep mantle of soil. ninty per cent of the brigade's dry land is now irrigated.

grain output per hectare since 1966 has surpassed the target set in "the national programme for agricultural development" for areas north of the yellow river. grain output per hectare last year was 5.5 tons. the production brigade and teams under it have now grain reserves. they have made great advances in livestock breeding and mechanized the processing of farm produce. the peasants' homes have electric lighting.

when the hoyukou peasants began in 1964 to respond to our great leader chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents sabotaged the mass movement and frustrated the initiative of the peasants in building a new socialist countryside.

the enthusiasm for the movement was rekindled during the great proletarian cultural revolution. in the past few years, the brigade party branch has persistently educated the brigade members in mao tsetung thought and striven to raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

party branch secretary wang hsing-hsu once led the party members to the tombs of martyrs of the eighth route army who heroically laid down their lives in resisting the japanese aggressors and of the internationalist fighter norman bethune. he said to them: "hoyukou was won by the blood of martyrs. we must build the village well, and be true to the martyrs and the internationalist fighter norman bethune. we must grow still more grain on this land to make greater contributions to the chinese and world revolution exclamation"

after returning, wang hsing-hsu and members of the shock force team for building water conservancy projects went round the mountains and discovered a huge mountain spring in a gorge half a dozen kilometres away. they wanted to build a canal to lead water to irrigate the land of hoyukou. but this was

difficult because it would have to wind around three mountains. wang hsing-hsu was convinced that people armed with mao tsetung thought could surmount all difficulties. in line with chairman mao's teaching "political work is the life-blood of all economic work", the party branch strengthened political and ideological work, and led the peasants in studying chairman mao's teaching "of all things in the world, people are the most precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed". this strengthened their confidence in overcoming difficulties. the commune members soon organized a surveying team. they also organized teams to cut through mountains and blast rocks.

hanging over the sides of mountains from ropes round their waists, the builders dangled in mid-air to bore holes in the rocks and lay explosive. the communists and team leaders took every difficulty in their stride. they sweated while working in the winter at 20 degree below zero centigrade.

displaying the revolutionary spirit of hard work, the peasants of hoyukou constructed a six-kilometre-long canal along precipices in just 13 months, leading spring water to the mountains.

they wanted to lead water over to another mountain to expand the irrigated acreage. the project would have to cross a gorge 150 metres long and 80 metres deep. some people suggested building a cement aqueduct. but the poor and lower-middle peasants thought this did not conform with the principle of spending less money to do more things, because the aqueduct would take several hundred tons of cement and a great amount of steel bars. they studied chairman mao's teaching "on what basis should our policy rest? it should rest on our own strength, and that means regeneration through one's own efforts", and made up their minds to rely on their own efforts and devise methods.

wang hsing-hsu led several experienced poor peasants to the deep gorge to make surveys. after repeated study, they mapped out a plan to lay a system of siphon pipes in the shape of a capital "u". a big water storage basin was to be built on the mountain south of the gorge. concrete pipes would then be laid to lead water to the bottom of the gorge. the concrete pipes would be linked with smaller steel pipes on the opposite slope. water would thus be forced up to the mountain slope north of the gorge by way of gravitation. the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "this plan is sure to work well. it conforms to the principle of diligence and frugality."

the brigade party branch mobilized the people to collect pebbles from a dried-up river bed. the builders broke through ice to dig up sand from a local river. with these and cement bought by the brigade, they made the concrete pipes. they turned out 300 in several weeks and installed them on the mountain slope with a gradient of more than 70 degrees. water from the irrigation canal was thus relayed across the gorge to the opposite mountain top to irrigate dozens of hectares of farmland.

after providing irrigation for most of its farmland, the brigade launched the battle to wrest farmland from the rock-strewn mountains and gorges.

one of the gorges is one kilometre long and dozens of metres wide. at one time there were many tracts of fertile farmland in the gorge. mountain torrents in 1939 swept away fertile top soil and littered the area with debris. no effort was made to restore the farmland and the stones washed down from the mountain year after year covered the low-lying land.

the poor and lower-middle peasants, with the help of a chinese people's liberation army mao tsetung thought propaganda team, decided to open up farmland in the rock-strewn gorge during the great proletarian cultural revolution. in order to do this, they had to build a staircase of terraced land in the gorge, level each layer of terraced fields, remove the stones and build two-metre high stone embankments to protect the terraces, and then bring soil from nearby slopes to cover the land with a thick layer. 2,000 mandays were needed to open up every mou (one fifteenth of a hectare) of farmland. but the brigade members were undaunted.

70-year-old communist party member chang wen-ying, who joined the communist party in 1938, once received medical treatment from doctor norman bethune. she took doctor bethune as her example and worked with dedication for the revolution. she came to the building site with the aid of a stick and took part in the study class and criticism meetings. she often told the younger people of the misery and injustice of the old society and contrasted it with the happiness of the new. she said: "in the evil old society, eighty per cent of the land in our area was owned by landlords and rich peasants. they did not allow the poor and lower-middle peasants to open up farmland even in this rock-strewn gorge. under the leadership of chairman mao we are now able to transform this land". she added: "why did doctor bethune come to china? for the revolution. like doctor bethune, we should constantly bear in mind the people throughout the world now still suffering from oppression and exploitation. there is no reason why we should not work hard exclamation" what she said encouraged the brigade members to open up the gorge faster.

when the land was blanketed with more than one foot of snow, the brigade members opened up paths to move stones each weighing from several hundred to several thousand kilogrammes to build the embankments and dump earth on the terraced fields. the earth cover on the slopes beside the gorge is very thin and no earth can be found in some places. the people armed with mao tsetung thought worked with a stubborn, revolutionary will to dig up any bit of soil. for every mou of land that they opened, they moved at least 300 cubic metres of earth. from one winter through the next spring they created two hectares of terraced land.

three hectares of land on the bank of the tangho river that formerly were fertile were covered with sand and stones during the 1939 mountain flood. in the movement to learn from tachai, the people decided to reclaim the land. at the proposal of a 73-year-old peasant named chang kuei, they made use of the water of the tangho river to transform the land. one winter they built a 3-kilometre long canal to lead river water to the wasteland. the following spring just after the thaw, they used the water from the river to wash away the sand dunes. then in the summer high water season, when the water was heavily laden with fertile silt, they flooded the barren river bank. the silt that settled on the land improved the soil and in this way they brought the three hectares of land under the plough again. rice was sown on the land the same year and a good harvest was reaped.

SHANGHAI PORT

Shanghai Port Imbued with Spirit of Proletarian Internationalism

(NCNA-English Shanghai, June 12, 1971)

Shanghai, a major chinese sea port where chinese and foreign ships from all parts of the world arrive and leave every day, is always a scene of the militant friendship between the chinese people and the peoples of other parts of the world. it has become a big classroom for the chinese workers to learn from the people of other countries. dockers of the no. 9 loading zone, shanghai's biggest wharf for foreign ships, held a get-together one day in may with a number of seamen from asian, african and latin american countries. in the wharf's spacious reception room for foreign guests, a grey-haired foreign seaman rose from his chair and said: "we feel very happy today to be in china, a great country. we are very grateful to the chinese people for their disinterested help to us. the chinese people are our most reliable friends." with deep feeling, the elderly man continued: "chairman mao's solemn statement issued on may 20, 1970 voiced what the world's people want to say from the bottom of their hearts. all peace-loving countries and people subject to u.s. imperialist aggression, enslavement, control and intervention must unite to fight against the power politics of super-powers."

a veteran shanghai docker said warmly: "the revolutionary struggles of the world always support and help each other. we can never forget the support which the people of various countries have given the chinese people in their revolutionary struggles both before and after the nation-wide victory. the heroic struggles waged by the people of other countries against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs are the greatest support to us."

gatherings like this, at which chinese workers and seamen from foreign countries pledge to support and learn from each other, occur often in shanghai.

shanghai handles large quantities of exports and imports every year. in fulfilling their heavy task, the dockers always draw encouragement from the great victories won by the people of other countries in their revolutionary struggles. they try by every means to speed up and improve their work, knowing that they are learning from the people of other lands and are fulfilling their internationalist duty.

once the dockers of the shanghai no. 2 loading zone were assigned to handle cargo for viet nam. the dockers knew that the three indochinese peoples, closely united and fighting with boundless revolutionary spirit, are beating the ferocious u.s. aggressors and their running dogs black and blue. the brilliant victories of the three indochinese peoples are winning in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation are gigantic support and encouragement to the chinese people and great contributions to the anti-u.s. imperialist struggle of the world's people. the dockers said: the indochinese people's struggle is our struggle. we must fulfil our task as quickly as possible." it suddenly began raining as they were loading heavy drums. the sides of the barrel became as slippery as if they had been oiled. this made the work difficult. with high spirit, the dockers said: "compared with the hard struggle of the indochinese peoples, our difficulties are nothing."

as they were filling the upper holds, the dockers noticed that there was room between the cargo and the deck. it was very difficult to load more because the space was so confined that the dockers had no head room. the workers of the no. 5 team took on the job. the team leader led his men into the holds. they had to work on their knees, and several workers cooperated to push the cargo along. the task was completed and the ship was ready to sail ahead of schedule.

shanghai harbour workers have the honour to load material for the tanzania-zambia railway that china is helping to build. the goods comes in a wide range of varieties and specifications. some are more than a dozen metres long while others are merely 20 centimetres long. some weigh 40 tons apiece while others weigh merely a few kilogrammes. this makes the job of assorting, loading and unloading difficult and complicated.

lenin, the great teacher of the proletariat, taught: "there is one, and only one, kind of real internationalism, and that is -- working whole-heartedly for the development of the revolutionary movement and the revolutionary struggle in one's own country, and supporting (by propaganda, sympathy, and material aid) this struggle, this, and only this, line, in every country without exception."

realizing that this is their bounden internationalist duty, the dockers displayed the thorough-going proletarian revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in fulfilling one difficult loading task after another.

the steel rails are several metres longer than entrance to the holds. three decks and pillars near the entrance block the way. loading by mechanical devices is not possible, so the workers used levers. when they found they could not put the rails in neat pile, they carried the rails by hand and set them in neat piles. the workers say: the people of tanzania and zambia are inspiring the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and people by their revolutionary spirit of fearing no brute force and daring to struggle. we resolutely unite with the people of tanzania, zambia and the rest of africa and join them in struggle.

HEALTH

Northeast China Pharmacy Serves People Wholeheartedly

(NCNA-English Shenyang, June 12, 1971)

the workers of the chihu pharmacy of penchi in liaoning province, northeast china, are praised by workers, peasants and soldiers for their wholehearted service. they are guided by chairman mao's three brilliant articles "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains".

the pharmacy sells medicine the year round, including at night. the shop assistants paid home to home visits covering 53 streets and lanes and four rural people's communes to investigate the medicinal needs of the local people.

once communist youth league member chang pu-wei learned that a patient in a nearby street needed a certain medicine. she went out one rainy night to look for this patient. after a two hour search she found the patient and gave him the medicine he needed.

when a woman shop assistant was visiting a retired worker who suffered from serious rheumatism she learned that he had been helped by a kind of pill made from medicinal herbs. but neither the pharmacy nor its warehouse had it in stock. chairman mao's teaching "our duty is to hold ourselves responsible to the people" encouraged her to try her best to find the medicine. she inquired at all the pharmacies and hospitals in the city and found from the account books of a wholesale department that one hospital on the outskirts had the pills. she went there and brought the pills to the old worker that very evening. he was very moved.

the shop assistants have made more than 1,200 home deliveries over the past few years. they take on hardship themselves to give the patients convenience. sometimes people in other localities came or wrote for certain medicines. the shop assistants tried their best to accommodate the patients, whether their pharmacy had it in stock or not. once an elderly woman of an armyman family sent a letter asking them to help her find several medicinal herbs. the shop assistants collected all they had and got more from other hospitals and pharmacies in the city and sent them to the woman.

a study of chairman mao's three constantly read articles made them see that there is no limit to service to the people. they decided to set up a clinic, giving injections and doing dressings free of charge. they also learned the new acupuncture method by practising on their own bodies.

over the past two years, they have treated more than 2,000 cases and popularized over 80 effective tested or folk prescriptions. they have cured more than 30 serious cases. in line with chairman mao's great strategic concept "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", they went out to collect medicinal herbs. they also set up a small pharmaceutical factory to process and prepare the medicinal herbs they collected or customers sent in.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Charge d'Affaires in China Gives Reception to Celebrate Birthday Queen Elizabeth II

(NCNA-English Peking, June 12, 1971)

john denson, british charge d'affaires in china, gave a reception this afternoon to celebrate the birthday of queen elizabeth ii.

attending the reception were chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister, and leading members of the departments concerned liu hsi-wen, chang wen-chin, wu hsiao-ta and others.

charge d'affaires denson and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei proposed toasts at the reception to the continuous development of the friendship between the people of china and britain.

heads of various diplomatic missions in china attended.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chinese Women Basketball Team Concludes Friendly Tour in Chile

(NCNA-English Santiago, June 12, 1971)

the chinese women basketball team led by chi yu-hua left chile by air today after concluding its friendly tour in the country.

present at the airport to see the team off were guillermo rooriguez, vice-chairman of the national federation of basketball of chile, chilean women basketball players, and friends from sports and other circles in chile. representatives of chinese residents in chile were also present at the airport.

seeing the team off at the airport were also ting hao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in chile, and other officials of the chinese embassy.

Chinese Charge d'Affaires Ad Interim in Chile Gives Cocktail Party on Occasion of Chinese Women Basketball Team's Visit

(NCNA-English Santiago, June 12, 1971)

ting hao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in chile, gave a cocktail party yesterday evening on the occasion of the visit in chile of the chinese women basketball team.

present at the party were sabino aguad, director of the chilean national bureau of sports; cristiano casanova, director of the department of foreign cultural propagation and information of the chilean foreign ministry; emilio oviedo, deputy director of the department; guillermo rodriguez, vice-chairman of the national federation of basketball of chile; as well as personages and friends from sports, press and other circles.

armando uribe, chilean ambassador to china who will soon leave for china to assume the post, attended the party.

representatives of patriotic chinese residents in chile were also present.

at the party, the guests and the hosts again and again proposed toasts to the daily growth of the friendship between the peoples of china and chile. the sportsmen of the two countries had cordial talks and sang chinese and chilean songs.

the party proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CUBA

Newly Appointed Cuban Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 12, 1971)

jesus barreiro gonzalez, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of cuba to the people's republic of china, arrived here by plane today.

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN CHINA

Third Group of Members of Diplomatic Missions Tour China at Invitation of Chinese Foreign Ministry

(NCNA-English Peking, June 11, 1971)

the third group of members of diplomatic missions of 24 countries and a region to china, including two diplomatic envoys, toured hupeh, kwangtung and honan provinces between may 28 and june 9 at the invitation of the chinese foreign ministry.

on their tour, they visited factories, people's communes and a hospital. they saw the hungchi (red flag) canal in linhsien county, honan province. in kwangchow, they visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement founded by chairman mao in the thirties and china's 1971 spring export commodities fair exhibition centre.

wherever they went, they were accorded a warm and friendly reception by leading members of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees and local revolutionary people.

they were accompanied on their tour by fu hao, director of the general office, and leading members of the departments concerned, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND ITALY

Photo Exhibition on China's Socialist Construction Held in Rome

(NCNA-English Peking, June 13, 1971)

a photo exhibition called "successes of socialist construction in china" was held in rome from may 27 to june 12 by the italian association for cultural and friendly relations with the people's republic of china, according to a report from rome.

the exhibition was warmly welcomed by many hundreds of visitors.

its inauguration was attended by chinese charge d'affaires ad interim feng hsien-pi and personages from the italian political and cultural circles.

the exhibition displayed 120 pictures. the visitors showed deep appreciation of the achievements won by the chinese people in all fields of socialist construction.

the visitors' book carried numerous inscriptions hailing socialist china and the great leader chairman mao tsetung.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Cultural Circles Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 13, 1971)

a japanese cultural circles delegation with iwao shiraishi as leader and torao miyagawa as deputy leader arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. the delegation includes norio shirato, secretary general; akiyasu todo, hotsuki ozaki and koichi nomura, members; and shoko sato, secretary.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were leading members and staff members of the chinese departments concerned wang kuo-chuan, wu hsiao-ta, hsu ming, hsia nai, liu ta-nien, li hsi-fan, liu chun-hua, wang hsiao-yi, sung chung, chuang tse-tung, cheng min-chih, chin shu, tien chia-nung, tang chung-pu, li fu-teh, chou pin and tang chia-hsuan.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Concludes Visit to Mali

(NCNA-English Bamako, June 12, 1971)

the chinese military friendship delegation left here by air for home yesterday evening after concluding a friendly visit to mali. the delegation is led by chang ta-chih, member of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china and commander of the artillery of the chinese people's liberation army.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were: kissiman toukara, member of the malian national liberation military committee (n.l.m.c.) and minister of defence, interior and security; mamadou sanogo, member of the n.l.m.c. and director of the military office of the ministry of defence, interior and security; captain hamalla kaita, acting chief of staff of the malian armed forces; and captain sory keita, commander of the army in kati.

diplomatic envoys of friendly countries to mali were also present to see the delegation off.

also present on the occasion were meng yueh, chinese ambassador to mali, and chang yao-hua, military attache of the chinese embassy.

chinese ambassador meng yueh gave a reception on the evening of june 8 for the chinese military delegation's visit.

present at the reception were: youssouf traore, member of the n.l.m.c. and minister of information; filifing sissoko, member of the n.l.m.c.; kissiman toukara, member of the n.l.m.c. and

minister of defence, interior and security; charles samba sissoko, member of the n.l.m.c. and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; mamadou sanogo, member of the n.l.m.c. and director of the military office of the ministry of defence, interior and security; and other high-ranking malian officials and officers.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Ambassador to China Gives Reception Celebrating 51st Birthday of King Mahendra

(NCNA-English Peking, June 11, 1971)

ranadhir subba, ambassador of the kingdom of nepal to china, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the 51st birthday of king mahendra bir bikram shah deva of nepal.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended the reception.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. ambassador subba and n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo spoke at the reception, wishing king mahendra good health and hoping for the constant consolidation and growth of the friendship between the chinese and nepalese people.

in his address, ambassador subba pointed out: king mahendra has set nepal firmly on the path of economic, educational and cultural development, and laid down for nepal a foreign policy of non-alignment and strict neutrality. we desire friendly relation with all, and we don't concern ourselves with the internal affairs of other countries and permit none to interfere with ours.

he said: china is a good neighbour and a true friend of nepal. our political and economic systems differ, but that has been no barrier to our understanding of, and respect for, each other's views. we have always found china to have a heart that understands the problems of a friend. from our experience we can affirm that in our relation china scrupulously adheres to the five principles of coexistence. her economic aid to nepal, which is considerable, is without any string whatsoever.

the ambassador added: therefore, it is natural for us to return friendship for friendship. our hearts are gladdened by every new achievement of china. we want to see china growing stronger and more prosperous every day, and we have no doubt that under the guidance of their great leader chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people will achieve greater and greater success in every field of human endeavour.

in his speech, vice-chairman kuo mo-jo said: nepal is a country with a long history and ancient civilization. the nepalese people are an industrious and brave people with a glorious tradition of resisting imperialist aggression. since his majesty king mahendra assumed personal control of state affairs, the government of the kingdom of nepal and the nepalese people, defying brute force and daring to struggle, have withstood foreign pressure, defended national independence, state sovereignty and territorial integrity and won the praise

and admiration of the chinese people as well as the other afro-asian peoples. in response to his majesty king mahendra's call for self-reliance, the nepalese people have made big progress in building their country and developing national economy. the chinese people sincerely wish the nepalese people new and still greater successes exclamation

he said: china and nepal are close and friendly neighbours and our two peoples have always lived together in amity and treated each other as equals. since the beginning of this year, there has been new development in the friendly contacts and economic cooperation between our two countries.

speaking of ambassador subba's appraisal of china's assistance to nepal, vice-chairman kuo mo-jo said: this is our bounden internationalist duty. we have always held that assistance is mutual. the government of the kingdom of nepal has consistently stood for the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations and opposed the imperialist scheme to create "two chinas". this is a great support to the chinese government and people, for which we express our thanks.

he reiterated: the chinese government and people have always maintained that countries, big or small, should treat each other as equals; they firmly oppose big countries bullying small countries, oppose the power politics practised by big powers and oppose big-nation chauvinism in any form.

he said: tempered through the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people will, as always, respect the policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment pursued by the government of the kingdom of nepal and firmly support the nepalese people in their just struggle to safeguard national independence and state dignity. we are deeply convinced that in the common struggle for the cause of unity against imperialism, the friendship between our two countries will constantly develop and grow stronger.

attending the reception were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress pei shih-chang, shih liang, lin chiao-chih and lo shu-chang; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including han nien-lung, fang yi, chen chi-teh, wang an-chu, wang chen, wang hai-jung, kuo lu, yen chun, li kuang-hsun, tu hsing-yuan, li hsueh-shih, pai hsiang-yin, tsao cheng, ting kuo-yu, ting hsi-lin, chen wen-chun, chang tzu-liang and hsueh shu-tien.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Nepalese Consul-General in Lhasa Gives Banquet Marking Birthday of King Mahendra of Nepal

(NCNA-English Lhasa, June 12, 1971)

n.p. shrestha, consul-general of the kingdom of nepal in lhasa, and his wife gave a banquet here yesterday to mark the fiftyfirst birthday of king mahendra bir bikram shah deva of nepal.

jen jung, acting chairman of the revolutionary committee of the tibet autonomous region, and leading members of the departments concerned chao wen-chin and miao pi-yi and others attended the banquet.

in their speeches at the banquet, consul-general shrestha and acting chairman jen jung praised the continuous consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the governments of china and nepal and of the traditional friendship between the people of the two countries.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Comrade So Chol and Korean Workers' Party Delegation He Is Leading Stop Over in Peking on Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, June 12, 1971)

the korean workers' party delegation headed by comrade so chol, member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party, made a brief stop-over at peking airport today on its way home.

warmly welcoming and seeing the delegation off at the airport were li tso-peng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of the departments concerned and staff workers shen chien, tien shu-chien, hsing chu-fang, yang chun-cheng, tsui lung-hao, yao shih-ken and chai wen-liang.

present at the airport were kim jai suk, charge d'affaires a.i., ma jang ok, counsellor, and choi jong keun, commercial counsellor, of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

deputy chief of general staff li tso-peng gave a luncheon in honour of comrade so chol and the other korean comrades.

g. bekhbat, charge d'affaires a.i. of the embassy of the people's republic of mongolia in peking, was at the airport.

Korean Visiting Group to China Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, June 12, 1971)

the korean visiting group to china with li yu jin, vice-chairman of the chagang provincial people's committee, as its leader and li zheng huan, deputy director of a bureau of the ministry of commerce, as its deputy leader, left here for home by air this afternoon, after concluding its friendly visit to china.

warmly seeing the group off at the airport were leading members of the chinese departments concerned hsiang chien, tsao ke-chiang, ti wen-wei, li chuan-chung, hsing jen-hsien, han kuang-yen, hsu chung-ching and li fu-teh as well as several hundred revolutionary people.

present were kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim, and kim yong nak, third secretary, of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

during its stay in china, the group visited peking, nanking, shanghai, hangchow, kwangchow, changsha and shaoshan. the members of the group had wide contacts with workers, peasants and soldiers and cadres and fighters of the former chinese people's volunteers who had fought shoulder to shoulder with the korean people's army. they talked about the militant friendship sealed in blood between the chinese and korean people. the group was given a warm welcome by leading comrades of the revolutionary committees and revolutionary people in these places.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnam Workers' Party Delegation Led by Comrade Le Thanh Nghi Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 11, 1971)

a delegation of the viet nam workers' party led by comrade le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government, arrived here by special plane this afternoon on its way home.

it was welcomed at the airport by comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; comrade han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members and staff members of the departments concerned comrades mao pao-chung, hsiao huang, huang chun, lin hsien-nung and hung tso-chun.

also present were:

bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials, of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking; and

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and a diplomatic official of the r.s.v.n. embassy in peking.

g. bekhbat, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of mongolia in peking, was also present.

Le Duc Tho and Tran Sam and Other Vietnamese Comrades Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 11, 1971)

the delegation of the viet nam workers''party led by comrade le duc tho, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and the vietnamese military delegation led by comrade tran sam, vice-minister of national defence of the democratic republic of viet nam, left here by special plane today to visit europe.

present at the airport to see the vietnamese comrades off were comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade yen chung-chuan, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members and staff of the departments concerned, including comrades yuan hua-ping, mao pao-chung, hsiao huang, yin tso-chen and huang chun.

also present at the airport were:

bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim, colonel nguyen dong, military attache, and other members, of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking; and

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the reoublic of south viet nam to china; tran binh, counsellor, and other members, of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

lothar strauss, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the german democratic republic in peking, was also present.

Comrade Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Vietnam Workers' Party Delegation Led by Comrade Le Thanh Nghi

(NCNA-English Peking, June 13, 1971)

comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet at noon today to welcome the delegation of the viet nam workers' party led by comrade le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government.

comrade li hsien-nien and comrade le thanh nghi proposed toasts at the banquet to the everlasting militant friendship and unity of the two parties and two peoples of china and viet nam.

attending the banquet on invitation were comrade bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials, of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and comrade nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

present were comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; comrade fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; comrade yen chung-chuan, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; comrade han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and leading comrades of the departments concerned yuan hua-ping, chang hsiang-shan, mao pao-chung and hsiao huang, as well as comrades huang chun, hung tso-chun, lin hsien-nung, li wen-kun and yao shih-ken.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Li Hsien-nien Meet and Hold Talks with Comrades Le Thanh Nghi, Nguyen Van Kinh

(NCNA-English Peking, June 13, 1971)

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met comrade le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government, and comrade nguyen van kinh, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party. the two sides held talks.

the meeting and the talks proceeded in a most cordial and friendly atmosphere and were full of expressions of the militant unity and fraternal friendship between the two parties, the two governments and the two peoples of china and viet nam. comrade chou en-lai and comrade le thanh nghi exchanged views on questions of common concern to the two parties and countries.

comrade chou en-lai highly appraised the tremendous and brilliant victories the people of the three countries of indochina recently scored in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. he reiterated: the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the chinese people will, as always, firmly support and give all-out assistance to the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till complete victory, and actively support and assist the vietnamese people in their cause of building socialism.

on behalf of the viet nam workers' party and the government and people of viet nam, comrade le thanh nghi expressed sincere and deep thanks to the central committee of the chinese communist party with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, to the chinese communist party, and to the chinese government and people for their consistent and effective aid to viet nam in its war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in its cause of building socialism.

comrade le thanh nghi stressed: the vietnamese people are determined to continue to strengthen their close unity with the people of laos and cambodia, and persist in and energetically promote the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till final victory.

present at the meeting and the talks on the vietnamese side were comrade bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in china; and comrade nguyen hung dinh, secretary to comrade le thanh nghi.

present on the chinese side were comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; comrade li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; comrade fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; comrade yen chung-chuan, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; comrade yuan hua-ping, head of the armament department of the general logistics of the p.l.a.; and staff members comrades mao pao-chung, hsiao huang, huang chun, lin hsien-nung and yao shih-ken.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Minister of Fisheries Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 12, 1971)

general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries of peru, arrived here by plane this morning on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade.

in his party were engineer juan velasco gonzalez, adviser to the minister, and carlos alberto sotomayor, sales manager of the fish powder company epchao as well as napoleon noriega ballester, assistant to the minister. they arrived by the same plane.

warmly welcoming the distinguished peruvian guests at the airport were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade, and chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister, and several thousand revolutionary people.

peking airport was today permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and peru. the national flags of china and peru fluttered in the air. the welcomers carried streamers reading "a warm welcome to the distinguished peruvian guests exclamation" and "salute to the peruvian people exclamation"

when general javier tantalean vanini and the other distinguished peruvian guests alighted from the plane, they were greeted by vice-premier li hsien-nien, minister pai hsiang-kuo and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei who shook hands with them. the airport was a scene of rejoicing as the peruvian guests walked round to meet the welcoming crowds. the welcomers waved bouquets and coloured scarfs and danced. they shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and peru exclamation" "we firmly support the peruvian people in their struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "we firmly support the peruvian government and people in their just struggle to defend the right to a 200-nautical mile territorial sea exclamation" "we firmly support the latin american peoples in their struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

at the airport were all members of the visiting peruvian trade delegation led by carlos alzamora traverso, under secretary for economic affairs and integration of the foreign ministry.

also present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned, including chou hua-min, li kuang-hsun, chen teh-ho, liu hsi-wen, wang lei, wang jun-sheng, wang chung-li, han hsu, ling ching, wang wen-lin, peng chin-po, wu shiao-ta and wang hsiao-yi.

felix capote andreu, first secretary of the cuban embassy in peking, was present.

Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Peruvian Minister of Fisheries

(NCNA-English Peking, June 13, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries of peru.

attending the banquet were juan velasco gonzalez and carlos alberto sotomayor, advisers to the minister, and napoleon noriega ballester, assistant to the minister, as well as all members of the visiting peruvian trade delegation led by carlos alzamora traverso, under secretary for economic affairs and integration of the foreign ministry.

before the banquet, vice-premier li hsien-nien, foreign trade minister pai hsiang-kuo and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with minister javier tantalean vanini and the other distinguished peruvian guests.

the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of the friendship between the people of china and peru. minister pai hsiang-kuo and minister javier tantalean vanini proposed toasts at the banquet.

minister pai hsiang-kuo spoke highly of the important victories won by the peruvian government led by president juan velasco in the just struggle to defend the right over 200 nautical miles of territorial waters and in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and to defend national resources and develop the national economy. he said: it is no longer the era when a strong nation can bully the weak, a big nation can dictate to the small. the struggles against the big power hegemony wage by a growing number of medium-sized and small countries in latin america and the other parts of the world have merged into an irresistible trend of history. the peruvian people are bound to win final victory in their just struggle.

minister pai hsiang-kuo said: the chinese government and people have consistently stood for the equality of all nations, big or small, and opposed the power politics pursued by one or two "super-powers" and their domination of the world. the people of china, peru and the other latin american countries have similiar experiences and face the same fighting tasks. the chinese people always regard the struggle of the peruvian and the other latin american peoples as a tremendous support and encouragement to them. we firmly support the people of peru and the other latin american countries in their struggle to safeguard national independence and to defend their state sovereignty and their rights over 200-nautical mile territorial waters. we will resolutely unite and fight together with the people of peru and the other latin american countries; we will support and help each other.

minister pai hsiang-kuo pointed out: we are glad to see that a new situation has appeared recently in the friendly relations between the chinese and peruvian peoples. we are convinced that the current visits by peruvian minister of fisheries general javier tantalean vanini and the peruvian trade delegation will make new contributions to strengthening the friendship between the two countries and two peoples.

while proposing a toast, peruvian minister javier tantalean vanini thanked the chinese people for the warm and hospitable reception and thanked the chinese government and people for their support for peru's struggle to defend the natural resources in its 200-nautical mile territorial waters. he said: we will not permit those countries which are plundering other oceans to plunder peru's territorial waters.

he said: we are recovering our country's basic resources, realizing state control of foreign trade and reforming the system of land ownership, and are establishing friendly relations with all peoples of the world. we are fully aware that our road will be long and tortuous and we have to make tremendous efforts. but we want to wage this genuine revolution which will entitle the people to the right to decide upon their own destiny.

minister javier tantalean vanini expressed the belief that his visit to china would achieve fruitful results.

he asked vice-premier li hsien-nien to convey his warmest regards to great chairman mao tsetung.

jesus barreiro gonzalez, cuban ambassador to china, attended the banquet on invitation.

also present were leading members of the chinese departments concerned chou hua-min, lin tse-sheng, ma wen-po, chen teh-ho, li kuang-hsun, liu hsi-wen, wang lei, wang chung-li, ling ching, chao chung-teh, wang jun-sheng, peng chih-po, wang wen-lin and tsui ping, and leading members of various chinese import and export corporations.

Distinguished Peruvian Guests Attend Performance of "The Red Detachment of Women"

(NCNA-English Peking, June 13, 1971)

general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries of peru, and the other distinguished peruvian guests accompanying him on his visit to china, this evening saw the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

attending the performance were all members of the visiting peruvian trade delegation led by carlos alzamora traverso, under secretary for economic affairs and integration of the foreign ministry.

accompanying the distinguished peruvian guests in seeing the performance were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade; ma wen-po, a leading member of the foreign ministry; and leading members of the departments concerned chou hua-min, wang jun-sheng and chao chung-teh.

when minister javier tantalean and the other distinguished peruvian guests, accompanied by minister pai hsiang-kuo and others, entered the theatre, the audience warmly applauded to express their welcome.

PERU

Peruvian Government Adopts Measures to Defend Sovereignty, Develop National Economy

(NCNA-English Peking, June 12, 1971)

the peruvian government promulgated the general law on mining on june 8 to defend state sovereignty and develop the national economy, according to reports from lima.

the general law on mining has laid down detailed provisions for utilizing the mineral resources, radioactive substances and other national resources on the ground and underground as well as in the continental shelf, seabed and subsoil within the 200-nautical-mile territorial limits.

earlier, a series of measures were adopted by the peruvian government to defend national interests and develop the national economy. it nationalized "la compania peruan de telefones" controlled by the u.s. international telephone and telegrach company, took over the u.s.-owned grace company and took back the concessions to and all the property of the u.s. international petroleum co., ltd. which controlled 80 per cent of peru's oil output. oil prospecting is being conducted in the forest land in northern peru by the working teams formed by the peruvian national petroleum company for opening up oil resources to meet domestic needs. last year the peruvian government nationalized the twelve copper mine concessions seized by the southern peru copper corporation and other u.s.-owned companies.

the peruvian ministry of energy and mines announced on may 8 that the government decided to invest 1.2 million u.s. dollars for continued exploitation by the national mining company minero-peru of the quellaveco mine, the third largest copper mine which was taken back from the american smelting and refining company.

the peruvian government has also taken measures to restrict foreign capital. together with other members of the andean pact organization, it drew up and enforce a common regulation on restricting foreign capital. furthermore, it bought up all peruvian bank shares owned by foreign capital. to meet the need of national enterprise first, the peruvian government promulgated on may 19 a law stipulating that banks and other credit institutions will be subject to restrictions on making loans to enterprises with over 20 per cent of foreign capital.

recently, the peruvian government approved the 1971-1975 state development plan which pointed out that "speedy development and self-sufficiency will be gained by basically relying on potential power within the country", and at the same time, "national sovereignty will be guaranteed, meaning that reliance on foreign countries and economic vulnerability will be reduced considerably."

at the conference held last year and this year by the latin american countries to defend their sovereign right over territorial waters, peru upheld that every country has the right to fix the limit of territorial waters according to its own geographical situation and the need to make rational use of its own resources, and resolutely defended the sovereign right over 200 nautical miles of territorial waters. the peruvian government has taken many measures to protect and make rational use of sea resources. last year, the government set up the state-run fishmeal and fish oil trading company to effect state control over this trade. last march, it promulgated the general law on fishery which provided that fishery companies with foreign capital owning more than 49 per cent of the shares must reduce the ratio to less than 49 per cent within a definite time. meanwhile, the government has expanded the fishing fleet to open up sea resources.

as a result of a series economic reforms carried out by the peruvian government, fishery, mining, industry, agriculture and stock-breeding of the country have grown. foreign trade has markedly increased and its foreign exchange reserves have amounted to 448 million u.s. dollars.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Government Delegation Led by Comrade Li Shui-ching Leaves for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, June 12, 1971)

a chinese government delegation led by comrade li shui-ching, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of the first ministry of machine building, left here for romania by air today to attend the opening ceremony of the exhibition of the achievements of china's socialist construction.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were leading members of the departments concerned pai hsiang-kuo, yen ching-ti, hsu pin-chou, chi chao-chuan, li ting-chuan, kao lu, wang wen-lin, kao shih-lun and chang hsien-wen as well as chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania.

also present were aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and nicolae iordachescu, economic counsellor, and other diplomatic officials, of the embassy in peking.

ambassador duma gave a luncheon yesterday to bid farewell to the chinese government delegation.

Chinese Government Delegation Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, June 13, 1971)

a chinese government delegation led by li shui-ching, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of the first ministry of machine building, arrived here by plane this morning to pay a friendly visit to romania and to attend the opening ceremony of the exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by ioan avram, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of machine-building industry; cornel burtica, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of foreign trade; victor ionescu, chairman of the romanian chamber of commerce; as well as responsible members of departments concerned.

also present at the airport were wang chan-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in bucharest; tsai hsin-teh, member of the chinese government delegation and head of the group charged with the exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction; peng jun-min, member of the chinese government delegation and commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy; as well as other chinese comrades.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Government Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, June 12, 1971)

the government delegation from the somali democratic republic led by mohamed aden scek, secretary of state for health, left here for home by air this evening, after its friendly visit to china. the delegation was laden with the profound friendship of the chinese people for the somali people.

present at the airport to give a warm send-off to the distinguished somali guests were hsing cheng-chin, leading member of the ministry of public health, kao chih-jung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and more than one thousand revolutionary people.

mohamed scek ahmad, charge d'affaires ad interim of the somali embassy in peking, who had come here for a visit with the delegation, was also present at the airport.

the people of china and somalia have forged profound militant friendship in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the current visit to china of the somali government delegation led by secretary of state aden has given an impetus to the further development of the friendship between the chinese and somali peoples and friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. as secretary of state aden and the other distinguished somali guests walked past the well-wishers to bid them farewell in the company of kao chih-jung, hsing cheng-chin and others, the crowds, showing respect for the somali people, warmly waved red silk, bouquets and colourful scarves and shouted: "long live the friendship between the chinese and somali peoples exclamation" "firmly support the somali people in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the asian-african peoples exclamation" secretary of state aden waved back time and again.

the somali government delegation arrived in shanghai by special plane from nanking on the afternoon of june 9. the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet that evening to warmly welcome the distinguished somali guests. vice-chairman kao chih-jung and secretary of state mohamed aden scek spoke at the banquet. they wished that the militant friendship between the people of china and somalia would constantly develop and that the asian and african peoples would constantly win new victories in their cause of unity against imperialism.

during their stay in shanghai, the distinguished somali guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai shaped steel tubing, medical apparatus and other plants, the nansa people's commune of chiating county and the shanghai no. 6 people's hospital. they also saw modern revolutionary peking opera "taking tiger mountain by strategy". the guests were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Embassy in Sweden Holds Film Receptions

(NCNA-English Stockholm, June 12, 1971)

the chinese embassy in sweden held film receptions here recently. a colour film of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" was shown to a total of more than 400 guests.

among them were government officials, progressive friends and friendly personages from the cultural and press circles in sweden, friends from some other countries and patriotic chinese residing in sweden and diplomatic envoys of some countries to sweden.

chairman of the communist league marxist-leninist of sweden gunnar bylin, other leading comrades of the league, chairman of the swedish-chinese friendship association jan myrdal and all council members of the association attended the receptions.

after seeing the film, many guests warmly praised its revolutionary content and high artistic level. some of them said, the film demonstrates chairman mao's policy to "make the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" and his revolutionary principle of art serving workers, peasants and soldiers. it is a victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in culture and art.

CHINA AND US AND JAPAN

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: A Warning to US-Japanese Reactionaries

(NCNA-English Peking, June 13, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentator's article entitled "a warning to the u.s.-japanese reactionaries". the article reads as follows:

the seventh fleet of the united states and the "naval self-defence forces" of japan held a large-scale joint military exercise in the sea east of korea from may 28 to june 5, making a show of force to threaten the korean, chinese and other asian people. this frantic military manoeuvre of the u.s. imperialists and japanese militarists was a flagrant war provocation against the democratic people's republic of korea. the d.p.r.k. foreign ministry issued a statement on june 2 vehemently denouncing the criminal acts of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries. the chinese government and people firmly support the solemn and just stand of the korean government and people.

u.s. imperialism is bent on using japanese militarism as an active agent in its aggression against asia, while the japanese reactionaries, for their part, are striving their utmost to throw themselves into the lap of u.s. imperialism so as to realize their old fond dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere". especially since the nixon

administration began pushing its "nixon doctrine" of making asians fight asians in order to extricate itself from predicament, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have intensified their military collusion, directing the spearhead of their aggression straight at the people of asian countries, in the first place the korean and chinese people. of late, the military chieftains of u.s. imperialism have increased their counter-revolutionary contacts with japan, the pak jung hi clique and the chiang kai-shek clique. nayao kinugasa, "chief of staff of the ground defence board of the ground self-defence forces" of japan, went to south korea to plot schemes with the pak jung hi clique. elmo zumwalt, chief of naval operations of the u.s. department of navy, went to the u.s. military base at yokoda, japan, to make military arrangements. the reactionary sato government will send in early july a military delegation comprising 30 to 40 high-ranking commanding officers of its ground, naval and air forces to south korea and china's territory taiwan to collude with the pak jung hi puppet clique and the chiang kai-shek bandit gang. besides, u.s. secretary of defense melvin laird will carry out activities in japan and south korea. the curiously busy visits show that u.s. imperialism is feverishly bringing japanese militarism into use and colluding with the pak jung hi and chiang kai-shek cliques in its preparations for the unleash of a new aggressive war in asia.

it must be pointed out in particular that the reactionary sato government which has tremendously accelerated the tempo of militarist revival and arms expansion and war preparations is doing its utmost to take "defence" as a pretext to pull the wool over people's eyes. nevertheless, the naked and brazen war preparations on the part of the japanese reactionaries have helped the people of various countries to see ever more clearly that japanese militarism which is becoming full-fledged is all eagerness to stage a comeback and tread the beaten path of aggressive war by depending on u.s. imperialism. the people of asian countries must maintain a sharp vigilance against this dangerous force of aggression -- japanese militarism.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out:
"'lifting a rock only to drop it on one's own feet' is a chinese folk saying to describe the behaviour of certain fools. the reactionaries in all countries are fools of this kind."

we give the u.s.-japanese reactionaries a warning: if you recklessly embark on the road of provoking a new war in asia in disregard of opposition by the korean and chinese people as well as the people of other asian countries, you will inevitably be badly battered and smashed.

US AND INDOCHINA

US Imperialism Expands Agressive War Against Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, June 12, 1971)

while intensively playing the trick of "troop withdrawals" from south viet nam, u.s. imperialism has been constantly expanding its war of aggression against laos recently, according to washington reports.

for all the manoeuvres by the nixon administration to cover up its crimes, including outright denial and news blackout, fire cannot be wrapped in paper, and news about u.s. imperialism's expansion of its war of aggression in laos have been frequently leaked out by the u.s. bourgeois press and some persons in the u.s. ruling circles.

u.s. newspaper "the evening star", washington, said in a report from vientiane on june 7: the u.s. air raid activities over northern laos and parts of laos other than the communication line in lower laos ranged "from 60 to 300 sorties a day"; "then there is the matter of the u.s. ground involvement in laos"; there is constant talk of "american 'commando leaders' based at pakkao, a few miles southeast of the u.s. base at long cheng in northeast laos"; and "there are c.i.a. case officers hired by the agency from the u.s. military who run lao and other ethnic guerrilla (bandit) units as well as thai units." the newspaper pointed out that the u.s. embassy in laos has not only refused to discuss the above mentioned facts, but also done its utmost to prevent correspondents getting to the spot for news coverage. quoting the remarks of an american official in laos, the paper said: in laos, "we (the united states) are fighting a war by cover means", "we do not want americans to look into their television sets and be able to see americans going into action in laos." it went on to say that it seems to be that "president nixon, despite his promise in march 1970 to 'continue to give the american people the fullest possible information' on the u.s. role in laos, does not wish the public to realize just how large u.s. air support of the laos government is daily."

on june 7, at a secret session of the senate, u.s. senator stuart symington pointed out that "our activities in laos have been carried out largely in secret" and that the u.s. military spending in laos amounted to "hundreds of millions of dollars" including the paying for thai troops in laos and van pao bandit troops. senator edward kennedy also said that "the presidential war in northern laos has escalated dramatically during the last two years." under this circumstances, u.s. state department spokesman charles bray had to admit on june 7 that the united states is providing financial and other support to "volunteer fighting communist forces in laos". here, the nixon administration tried in vain to describe the thai troops and other mercenaries hired by the united states to fight in laos as volunteers. but even u.s. senator j.w. fulbright held that this is "semantic trickery". he said: in fact, "the people are recruited in thailand (by the united states) and sent over there" under command of a thai general.

nixon administration's criminal acts in expanding the war of aggression in laos are arousing the american people's vigilance and opposition. should the nixon administration be bent on doing so, it will meet more disastrous defeats and end up in complete failure.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Tepavac and Chinese Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Continue Talks

(NCNA-English Peking, June 11, 1971)

mirko tepavac, leader of the yugoslav government delegation and state secretary for foreign affairs, and chi peng-fei, chinese acting foreign minister, continued talks on june 10 and 11 in a friendly atmosphere.

also taking part in the talks on the yugoslav side were members of the yugoslav government delegation bogdan crescanin, radivoj uvalic, jaksa petric, aleksandar demajo and svetomir tomic, and others.

also taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members of the departments concerned liu hsi-wen, yu chan, li lien-ching, han hsu, wang ming-hsiu, and others.

Yugoslav Government Delegation Visit Factory

(NCNA-English Peking, June 12, 1971)

the yugoslav government delegation led by mirko tepavac, state secretary for foreign affairs, visited the hsicheng district no. 1 semi-conductor equipment factory of peking this morning in the company of li lien-ching, deputy director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the ministry of foreign affairs. they were warmly welcomed by leading members of the factory and workers.

when the delegation arrived, the workers who were gathering at the gate of the factory waved the national flags of china and yugoslavia and bouquets and shouted slogans to express welcome.

ti jung-hsueh, chairman of the factory revolutionary committee gave state secretary tepavac and the other distinguished yugoslav guests a general account of the factory. the guests visited an exhibition of its products, workshops and a kindergarten.

later, the delegation went sightseeing in the city.

the guests visited the great wall and the ming tombs yesterday.

Yugoslav Ambassador to China Gives Reception on Occasion of Visit to China of Yugoslav Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 12, 1971)

bogdan crescanin, yugoslav ambassador to china, gave a reception this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the yugoslav government delegation led by mirko tepavac, state secretary for foreign affairs.

attending the reception were secretary of state mirko tepavac and all the members of the delegation.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs, attended.

also present were:

prince norodom yuvaneath, son of head of state of cambodia samdech norodom sihanouk, keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs;

leading members of the chinese departments concerned li yao-wen, liu shao-wen, ting hsi-lin, liu hsi-wen, yu chan, ti fu-tsai, chang cheng-teh, chang shih-cheng, lu ying, hsu han-ping, lin chiao-chih, chu kai-yin, li lien-ching, peng hua, han hsu, fu chih-hang, wang hsiao-yi and kao lu; and

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

the reception proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Premier Chou En-lai, Acting Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei Meet Yugoslav Government Delegation and Reporters Accompanying Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 12, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, together with acting foreign minister chi peng-fei and leading members of press institutions, this afternoon met yugoslav secretary of state for foreign affairs mirko tepavac and the yugoslav government delegation he is leading, and the reporters who have come to china with the delegation.

the hosts and guests were photographed together. premier chou en-lai and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei then had a friendly conversation with state secretary for foreign affairs mirko tepavac and members of the delegation yugoslav ambassador to china bogdan crescanin, radivoj uvalic, jaksa petric, aleksandar demajo and svetomir tomic, and staff members of the delegation ilija djukic and zvonimir petnicki.

present at the meeting were leading members of the chinese departments concerned and staff members liu hsi-wen, yu chan, chang cheng-teh, chang shih-cheng, lu ying, li lien-ching, han hsu, peng hua, wang ming-hsiu, shih chi-cheng, yu li-hsuan, chao ching-tien and tao miao-fa.

Distinguished Yugoslav Guests Attend Performance of "Red Detachment of Women"

(NCNA-English Peking, June 13, 1971)

mirko tepavac, state secretary for foreign affairs of yugoslavia, all members of the yugoslav government delegation led by him and the correspondents accompanying the delegation this evening attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" presented by the china dance drama troupe.

mrs. orescanin, wife of yugoslav ambassador to china, and members of the yugoslav embassy in peking, also attended.

accompanying the guests at the performance were chi peng-fei, chinese acting minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of the departments concerned liu hsi-wen, yu chan and li lien-ching.

when state secretary mirko tepavac and the other distinguished yugoslav guests, accompanied by acting foreign minister chi peng-fei, entered the theatre, they were warmly applauded by the audience.

this morning, state secretary mirko tepavac and the other yugoslav guests visited the china-viet nam friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking and were warmly welcomed by the commune members. the welcomers beat drums and gongs, waved national flags of china and yugoslavia and shouted slogans, expressing firm support for the yugoslav people's struggle against foreign interference and threats of aggression. the distinguished guests made a round of the commune's farm tools repair factory and dairy, pig and duck farms and visited a home for the aged and a clinic.

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ART AND LITERATURE

Who Is the Teacher?

- criticizing and repudiating Yang Han-sheng's reactionary play "A Tale of Three Persons"

by

Mass Criticism Group of Hopei Normal College

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 3, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The proletariat seeks to transform the world according to its world outlook, and so does the bourgeoisie according to its own." The struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines is, in the last analysis, a struggle between the proletarian world outlook and the bourgeois world outlook to decide whether the world is to be transformed according to the proletarian or the bourgeois world outlook.

After the founding of the socialist new China under the dictatorship of the proletariat, renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and other false Marxists and political swindlers like him rabidly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in opposition to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in a frenzied attempt to transform our Party and state in accordance with the bourgeois world outlook, that is, the aspects of the bourgeoisie, to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and to restore capitalism.

"A Tale of Three Persons," a reactionary play prepared in 1957 and published in 1958 by Yang Han-sheng, one of the "Quartet of Rascals," was a big poisonous weed feverishly advocating the transformation of the world in accordance with the aspects of the bourgeoisie.

The main story of "A Tale of Three Persons" was about three university professors who participated in the agrarian reform. This name was adapted from a quotation from Confucius: "When there are three persons together, one of them invariably may serve as my teacher." From its title we can see that this play seeks to mold the image of a "teacher" as a model for the people. In a class society, what kind of people are "teachers" and which class is the "teacher"?--This is a question of "in accordance with the aspects of which class should transform the world?" Who was the "teacher" built up by Yang Han-sheng? It was the hero of this play--Chao Wen-hu, a bourgeois intellectual. Created by counter-revolutionary Yang Han-sheng, Chao Wen-hu was not only the "teacher" of all intellectuals, but also the "teacher" of the laboring people. Yang Han-sheng frenziedly attempted, by means of this image of the "teacher," to attain his counter-revolutionary aim of transforming the Party and the state in accordance with the aspects of the bourgeoisie. This is a major problem concerning the future of the socialist revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat in China. At present, while we carry out education on ideology and political lines in depth, this big poisonous weed of Yang Han-sheng may serve as teaching material of a negative example which deserves our attention and which must be totally criticized and repudiated.

I

Chairman Mao pointed out: "The remolding of intellectuals presents an utterly important problem throughout the course of socialist revolution and socialist construction." To exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure, including various cultural spheres, the proletariat invariably has to remold the intellectuals in accordance with its aspects and to build a contingent of proletarian intellectuals.

Behind the signboard of describing the "remolding of intellectuals," this reactionary play, "A Tale of Three Persons," went all out to oppose the remolding of intellectuals in accordance with the aspects of the proletariat.

The "three persons," namely Chao Wen-hu, Wu Szu-hsien and Shih Jen-chun, in "A Tale of Three Persons" are bourgeois intellectuals serving as university professors. Through the description of the different roles these "three persons" play in the democratic movement before the liberation and in the movement of agrarian reform after the liberation, this play emphatically eulogized the personality of Chao Wen-hu. In this play, Chao Wen-hua was beautified as an intellectual "Left-winger" during the period of democratic revolution, speaking for "the millions upon millions of people" and being "an eminent figure on the black list of the secret police." During the period of socialist revolution, he "cherished warm love for the laboring people and imposed stern demands on himself" so much so that "it was really too touching" and he apparently became a "model" for intellectuals in self-remolding.

The play puts forward and answers this question: What road should intellectuals take? After the play was staged, Yang Han-sheng was overjoyed, declaring aloud: "The road taken by Chao Wen-hu is the road the

Chinese intellectuals should take from beginning to end." In a word, he said: Intellectuals should take Chao Wen-hu as their "teacher" and follow "Chao Wen-hu's road."

But, what kind of a person, after all, was Chao Wen-hu whom Yang Han-sheng did his utmost to beautify? What kind of a road was the one which he took?

Before the liberation, in the face of the fiery democratic movement led by our Party, Chao Wen-hu openly declared: "The Communist Party has its platform and I have my point of view." What point of view was his? Yang Han-sheng did not dare to write it out clearly. But since he put up for his "hero" a signboard showing that he was "different" from the Communist Party, he obviously wanted to say that, apart from the front of democratic revolution led by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, there was a "different" road for the "millions upon millions of people."

The so-called "Chao Wen-hu's road" which was "different" from the Communist Party was by no means a revolutionary road representing the "millions upon millions of people." Outspokenly Yang Han-sheng advocated the road of liberalism and democratic individualism, which great leader Chairman Mao had unmasked time and again. During the upsurge of the revolution, they [the intellectuals] may join the workers, peasants, soldiers and students in chanting slogans and making revolution but they, in essence, are fellow-travelers for the time being and they take a side-track leading to a democratic republic of the bourgeoisie, that is, the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, which is by no means a revolutionary road which the Chinese revolutionary intellectuals should take. After the struggle against Rightists, Yang Han-sheng and his associates still upheld this "Chao Wen-hu road" which was "different" from the platform of the Communist Party, and went all out to extol democratic individualists like Chao Wen-hu. This could only show that they tried to open a way for Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and to prepare public opinion for restoring the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

What attitude did Chao Wen-hu take toward the earth-shaking movement of agrarian reform led by our Party after the liberation? When Shih Jen-chun, a bourgeois professor who took the stand of the landlord class, maliciously vilified the movement of agrarian reform as "a mess," he showed his deep sympathy and said to Shih Hsiao-fen, Shih Jen-chun's daughter; "I rather think what your father said just a moment ago may be true in some aspects....." Different classes have different estimates of the great movement of agrarian reform which wholly destroyed the feudal land system of the past few thousand years and liberated the broad masses of the poor and underprivileged peasants. The broad masses of the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants and the people who took the stand of the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants said: "It is fine indeed!" The landlord class and the people who sided with the landlord class said: "It is a mess!" Shih Jen-chun was a spokesman for the landlord class. Chao Wen-hu who called himself a "progressive professor" trailed behind Shih

Jen-chun and sang the hackneyed tune that the agrarian reform was "terrible." Did this not show clearly what class stand this "progressive professor" took and which class he spoke for?

Chairman Mao points out: "Intellectuals must continuously remold themselves and gradually discard the bourgeois world outlook and establish the proletarian and communist world outlook." Intellectuals must remold themselves, must obey Chairman Mao's consistent teachings, study Marxism-Leninism, participate in practical struggle and integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers permanently, unconditionally and wholeheartedly. This is the only correct road for intellectuals to remold themselves in accordance with the aspects of the proletariat and also the basic road for intellectuals to revolutionize their thinking.

But Yang Han-sheng went in the opposite direction. Let us see how Chao Wen-hu whom he had created as the "teacher" of intellectuals conducted his own remolding. When his wife asked him whether he would take part in the agrarian reform, he answered: 'Do you also feel that I should take part in the agrarian reform and to remold and temper myself?.... I don't have to go, I tell you!" What else was it if this was not overt resistance against remolding!

Chao Wen-hu eventually went down to participate in the agrarian reform. He did not go there to receive remolding but went because he heard "something was wrong at the basic level" and he "decided to go down" to investigate. Let us hear how Chao Wen-hu clamored rabidly: "Should we just stand on one side and let them go on making mistakes? ... We should show our enthusiasm, go down and help them rectify their mistakes...!" What features of a "savior," what counter-revolutionary fallacies about "correcting" the "deviation" of the Communist Party and "curing" the "illness" of the agrarian reform! This had nothing to do with the remolding of intellectuals but was obviously an open demand for remolding everything with the bourgeois method.

To deafen and blind the readers, Yang Han-sheng described Chao Wen-hu as "lacking a pair of eyes like the laboring people and a red heart like the laboring people" and having "the airs of a bookworm" at the beginning of the agrarian reform. However, after going through the play, readers can easily discover that this was only a cunning tactic which Yang Han-sheng used to extol Chao Wen-hu. By first putting up such an unfavorable characterization, he could later exaggerate Chao Wen-hu's, "progress" after the agrarian reform by telling how, when he wanted to buy a wristwatch, Chao calculated its worth in terms of donkeys. In this way, was the image of this "teacher" not made taller and more beautiful? Was he not even more qualified to be the "teacher"?

For a long time in the past, a fierce struggle between the two lines has always existed on the question of remolding of intellectuals. Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line seeks to remold the intellectuals in accordance with the aspects of the proletariat, so as to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Renegade, hidden traitor and

scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line aims at remolding the intellectuals in accordance with the aspects of the bourgeoisie so as to restore capitalism.

Advocated by Yang Han-sheng, "Chao Wen-hu's road" was precisely a specimen of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. "Arming" the bourgeois intellectuals with Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold" was one of the strategic means adopted by the revisionist black line of literature and art in waving a "red flag" to oppose the red flag, and Yang Han-sheng was himself a vanguard in pushing this counter-revolutionary strategy. This counter-revolutionary element opened this "road" in a frenzied attempt to lead the broad masses of intellectuals onto a sidetrack. But the overwhelming majority of the Chinese intellectuals are willing to serve the people and the socialist state and are willing to advance along the road indicated by Chairman Mao and to remold themselves in accordance with the aspects of the proletariat.

Now, after being tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary intellectuals are firmly advancing in great strides along the road indicated by Chairman Mao, studying and applying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and are going among the workers, peasants and soldiers and into practical struggles to transform their world outlook vigorously.

Facts have already given a resounding answer: "Chao Wen-hu's road" is impassable!

II

Chairman Mao teaches us: Intellectuals "must learn from producers, from the workers and from the poor and lower-middle peasants" and must "integrate themselves with the masses of workers and peasants."

Intellectuals are mental laborers and, judging from the work they do, they are also educators. But judging from the bourgeois stand and the class feeling of the majority of them, they still belong to the old world and they are still lagging very far behind in replacing the bourgeois world outlook with the proletarian world outlook. For this reason, they must take the workers and peasants as their "teachers," learn about the stand, thinking and feeling of the workers and peasants, and transform their world outlook.

In the series of his brilliant directives on the problem of remolding of intellectuals, Chairman Mao has opened a wide road for the intellectuals in transforming their world outlook. Our Party allowed the intellectuals to participate in the agrarian reform for the purpose of giving the intellectuals an excellent chance to learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants and encouraging them to take the road of integration with workers, peasants and soldiers. But in "A Tale of Three Persons," all this was turned upside down; the intellectuals did not take the poor and lower-middle

peasants as their "teachers" and, on the contrary, the poor and lower-middle peasants had to take the intellectuals as their "teachers."

Chao Wen-hu participated in the agrarian reform, cherishing the "ambition" of "helping cadres rectify their mistakes." After coming to the countryside, he lived in the home of poor peasant Liang Erh-shun. Yang Han-sheng specially arranged such a scene: Poor peasant Liang Erh-shun and his wife suffered bitterly in the past but they had low class consciousness and were so muddled that they did not know that they had been exploited. It was only after being "patiently enlightened" by the bourgeois professor Chao Wen-hu that Liang Erh-shun increased his class consciousness and cried out: "Good Heavens! Why is it that we poor people were so miserable!"

What a shameless fabrication! What a despicable way to turn things upside down! Who after all knows best the meaning of exploitation? Who knows best the meaning of revolution? Is it believable that the poor and lower-middle peasants who had worked as tenant farmers for a few decades for the landlords did not know the meaning of exploitation while bourgeois intellectuals who had served the bourgeoisie for a few decades in the old society but who were not successfully remolded after the liberation knew the meaning of exploitation? Is it true that the poor and lower-middle peasants who had been brutally oppressed and persecuted by the landlord class did not have deep hatred against the landlord class and they had to be "enlightened" and educated by bourgeois intellectuals like Chao Wen-hu?

Did not Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and other false Marxists and political swindlers once go all out to maintain that the "sensible" intellectuals should "enlighten the people"? "A Tale of Three Persons" aims at disseminating this idea.

Chairman Mao points out: "The poor peasants have always been the main force in the bitter fight in the countryside." "They are most responsive to Communist Party leadership. They are deadly enemies of the camp of the local tyrants and evil gentry and attack it without the slightest hesitation." But in "A Tale of Three Persons," Liang Erh-shun and his wife who represented the poor peasants were not so responsible to Communist Party leadership and were frightened and hesitated so very much in the struggle against the landlord class. They were vilified and called "a pair of blockheads!" During the agrarian reform, they shielded the bullies and landlords and even received bribes from the landlords and collaborated with Lo San, a jackal of the landlord class. This was counter-revolutionary Yang Han-sheng's malicious vilification of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants!

Yang Han-sheng vilified the poor and lower-middle peasants so rabidly for the purpose of showing that poor and lower-middle peasants must take bourgeois intellectuals like Chao Wen-hua as their "teacher" and must remold themselves in accordance with the aspects of the bourgeoisie.

Who remolds whom? Whether the intellectuals should be remolded in accordance with the aspects of the proletariat or the workers, peasants and soldiers be remolded in accordance with the aspects of the bourgeois intellectuals--this is a major problem concerning whether the dictatorship of the proletariat should be consolidated and developed or the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie be restored. If the workers, peasants and soldiers are to be remolded in accordance with the aspects of the bourgeois intellectuals, our country will change her political color. The broad masses of the revolutionary people will never allow this.

After the founding of the State, Liu Shao-ch'i and other political swindlers like him, for the purpose of restoring capitalism, kept on feverishly propagandizing the "progressiveness" and the "revolutionary role" of the bourgeoisie, said nonsensically that the working class "was unreliable" and the poor and lower-middle peasants were "narrow and backward," and shamelessly boasted that bourgeois intellectuals were "wiser" and "more conscious" than the Communists, etc. Yang Han-sheng totally adapted such reactionary slanders and audaciously peddled them through his "A Tale of Three Persons" and went all out to advocate the remolding of workers, peasants and soldiers in accordance with the aspects of bourgeois intellectuals. This precisely betrayed his frenzied attempt to cooperate with Liu Shao-ch'i and ilk in subverting the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

Should the workers, peasants and soldiers be remolded in the course of socialist revolution and socialist construction? Of course, they also need remolding. But in the first place, this remolding is qualitatively different from the remolding of the bourgeoisie; in the second place, in remolding themselves, the workers, peasants and soldiers must take Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as their "teacher" and must not take the bourgeoisie as "teacher."

The workers, peasants and soldiers are most loyal to great leader Chairman Mao, Mao Tse-tung's thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, have the warmest love for the Communist Party and socialism, have rich practical experience in class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment, and are good teachers for intellectuals. All revolutionary intellectuals should take the workers, peasants and soldiers as their teacher.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The majority or the vast majority of the students trained in the old schools and colleges can integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and some have made inventions or innovations; they must, however, be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the correct line and thoroughly change their old ideology. Such intellectuals will be welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers."

Facts show that the broad masses of intellectuals who want to make revolution can advance continuously on the road of ideological revolutionization and make contributions toward socialist revolution and

socialist construction only if they take the workers, peasants and soldiers as their teacher and receive re-education from them.

III

In seizing and consolidating political power, the proletariat must rely on the leadership of its political party--the Communist Party. "The Party must be transformed invariably in accordance with the aspects of the vanguard force of the proletariat" and Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought must be applied in building our Party, so that we can win victories continuously in the great cause of sustained revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The handful of class enemies who stubbornly tried to remold our society in accordance with the aspects of the bourgeoisie and to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat in a sinister manner always aimed the spearhead at the Chinese Communist Party and, first of all, placed their hope on its evolution into a revisionist party. For this reason, on the one hand they infiltrated into the Party organizationally, in a frenzied attempt to disintegrate the ranks of the Party and to usurp the Party's leadership; on the other hand, they tried to corrupt the Party politically and frenziedly attempted to change the Party's line, that is, to replace the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line with a counter-revolutionary revisionist line. It was by proceeding from these two points that the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Party building pushed by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i frenziedly attempted to attain this counter-revolutionary aim.

This was also the object of "A Tale of Three Persons." Yang Han-sheng tried to beautify the bourgeois intellectuals and vilified the laboring people as a contrast for the purpose of admitting the bourgeois representatives into the Party organizations. He extolled Chao Wen-hu as a "teacher" for the sake of pushing the counter-revolutionary revisionist political line which represented the wishes and interests of the bourgeoisie. He advocated the so-called "Chao Wen-hu's road" in a frenzied attempt to remold the Party politically and organizationally in accordance with the aspects of the bourgeoisie and in accordance with Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Party building, to change the nature of the Party and to lead the Party to the road of revisionism.

In the last act in "A Tale of Three Persons," Chao Wei-sen publicly informed Chao Wen-hu: The Party organization "will soon discuss your admission into the Party."

How could this bourgeois intellectual who basically had not been remolded and who even thought that remolding was unnecessary for him be admitted into the vanguard organization of the proletariat?

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The change in world outlook is something fundamental." To change their bourgeois outlook into the proletarian world outlook, the intellectuals must go through a long-term and even painful training and, in the course of class struggle and practical work and while going among the workers, peasants and soldiers, consciously and continuously apply Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in remolding themselves. Intellectuals like Chao Wen-hu cannot possibly achieve a fundamental change in thinking and cannot possibly become vanguard fighters of the proletariat if they do not go through a prolonged, complete change.

But Yang Han-sheng precisely wanted to extol these people and make them "wiser" than the Party and competent as the "teacher." For this reason, he maliciously and greatly distorted the image of the "Party's leadership."

A university student who went to the liberated area in 1947 and was posted deputy hsien chief in 1951, Chao Wei-sen, Chao Wen-hu's son, was the only image of the "Party's leadership" appearing in "A Tale of Three Persons." Superficially, he seemed to help Chao Wen-hu make progress but, actually, he was merely a shadow of Chao Wen-hu. In handling such major problems as the remolding of intellectuals and the agrarian reform, he pushed an out-and-out revisionist line, which precisely reflected the bourgeois world outlook of people like Chao Wen-hu. His only "criticism" against Chao Wen-hu was that he did not have a strong "concept of the class struggle," which meant that Chao Wen-hu over-estimated the consciousness of poor peasant Liang Erh-shun and was subsequently cheated by Liang.

May we ask: "The concept of class struggle" of which school was advocated in this play? Wasn't this precisely the reactionary "concept" of the bourgeoisie which belittled and was hostile to the laboring people? Wasn't this in essence the "concept of class struggle" by means of which the bourgeoisie struggled against the laboring people? Yang Han-sheng fabricated the image of the "Party's leadership" like Chao Wei-sen to "help" Chao Wen-hu. This only meant that the bourgeoisie "helped" itself. This was nothing but a still more malicious tactic to promote Chao Wen-hu as the "teacher," that is, remolding the Party in accordance with the aspects of the bourgeoisie. Yang Han-sheng revealed this intention of his in a few words in his play. Unable to restrain herself, Chao Wen-hu's wife praised her husband, saying: "After all, it is you who know how to educate your son." This really was a statement which explained most clearly the essence of the problem.

To highlight his counter-revolutionary theme, Yang Han-sheng also arranged that Shih Hsiao-feng, Chao Wen-hu's prospective daughter-in-law, showed, in the capacity of a "Communist Party member," her constant admiration for Chao Wen-hu and always sang praises of him, saying that "he really is a great man" and "we young people are no match for him!"

That would be enough. Here, where was the shadow of a Communist and the Party's leadership? Where could we see the Party's education and remolding for bourgeois intellectuals? There were only the "teacher's dignity" of Chao Wen-hu who was soon to be "admitted into the Party," and the praises sung by his fond pupils. What else was it if this was not a demand to take Chao Wen-hu as the Party's "teacher" and to transform the Party in accordance with "Chao Wen-hu's road"?

Wu Szu-hsien, Chao Wen-hu's follower whom Yang Han-sheng arranged to take Chao Wen-hua as "teacher" and used as a personality to illustrate the theme more clearly, said to Chao Wen-hu: "I think, the road you take today is the road people like me should take tomorrow. Please believe me, I shall be with you sooner or later." So it turned out as expected. At the end of the play, Chao Wei-sen, on behalf of the Party, respectfully asked bourgeois intellectuals like Wu Szu-hsien to take the leading posts and said: "Now the time has come. I have come especially to ask for your assistance. Please come and take the leadership!" What good "time" and what good "leadership"! Yang Han-sheng finally could wait no longer and spoke loudly for the handful of counter-revolutionaries who frenziedly attempted to transform our Party in accordance with the aspects of the bourgeoisie.

"A Tale of Three Persons" was a picture which Yang Han-sheng subjectively and elaborately drew about the transformation of our Party and our state in accordance with the aspects of the bourgeoisie. This picture was nothing else but a daydream of Liu Shao-ch'i and ilk to restore capitalism and usurp the Party.

People can still remember this: When this reactionary play was staged, the handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists and bourgeois reactionary "authorities" and "experts," after seeing this play, felt elated and loudly cried out that this play "took the words out of their mouths" and "pointed out to them a bright road." The former Ministry of Culture gave it an "award for distinguished drama." They thought that the socialist People's Republic of China seemed really to be transformed in accordance with the apsects of the bourgeoisie. But the advancing pace of history could never be stopped by these feeble reactionaries. Not long after that, the intense fire of the great proletarian cultural revolution reduced completely to ashes the conspiracy of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang of counter-revolutionaries to usurp the Party and restore capitalism. Yang Han-sheng and the kind of "teachers" like Chao Wen-hu which he molded have now become teachers by negative example for the revolutionary people.

Chairman Mao pointed out in 1937: "In the present epoch of the development of society, the responsibility of correctly knowing and changing the world is placed by history upon the shoulders of the proletariat and its party." In our great epoch today, we must take the proletariat as "teachers" and, under the guidance of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, remold the world in accordance with the aspects of the proletariat.

Ours is a great, glorious and correct party armed with invincible Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, a party which perseveringly continues revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of army building, and after being baptized in struggles during the great proletarian cultural revolution, our Party will invariably build itself into a stronger, purer and more vigorous party in the storm of the socialist revolution. The sinister conspiracy of Liu Shao-ch'i, Yang Han-sheng and ilk to transform our Party in accordance with the aspects of the bourgeoisie will never come to fruition!

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STEEL PRODUCTION

Greet the 50th Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese Communist Party with New Victories

- The broad masses of iron and steel workers of various places in the nation have whipped up a new upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 11, 1971)

(According to NCNA, Peking, June 10) With the approach of "July 1"--the brilliant festival of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, the broad masses of iron and steel workers at various places throughout the nation are cherishing profound proletarian affection for the great leader Chairman Mao, and for the great, glorious, and correct Chinese Communist Party, and whipping up a new upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production to greet this brilliant festival with new victories.

Broad Masses of Party Members and Revolutionary Masses on the Shanghai Iron and Steel Front Present Gifts to "July 1" with Still Better Achievements

Inspired by the fighting slogan, "Greet the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party with new victories," which was issued on "May 1" Labor Day, the broad masses of Party members and revolutionary masses on the iron and steel front of Shanghai have displayed extensive political enthusiasm and sky-rocketing revolutionary vigor in conducting various activities and holding ardent discussions as to how to greet the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Party with still better achievements.

Shanghai No. 5 Iron and Steel Plant called a meeting of all Party members of the Plant, in which a number of elite Party members and advanced Party branches spoke of their experience in how to play the role of vanguards and models as well as the role of Party branches as fighting fortresses. Thus the broad masses of Party members became more high-spirited in leading the revolutionary masses to fight on the first line of the three revolutionary struggles.

Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Plant called meetings at the plant's office and various workshops to suggest producing items as gift offerings on "July 1." The broad masses of iron and steel workers said: "The blazing furnace fire tempers the red heart, and every red heart cherishes profound affection. Iron and steel workers are loyal to the Party and will closely follow Chairman Mao forever."

Since the beginning of this year, the Shanghai iron and steel front has ceaselessly intensified the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and issued reports of production successes, and the production level of steel in the municipality has risen higher each month. In May,

the steel output of various iron and steel plants reached historically high peaks. In the first five months of this year, the steel output of the municipality increased by 17.2 percent over the corresponding period last year, the output of rolled steel increased by 22.7 percent, and the rate of finished products was raised to over 80 percent. They have also developed a number of important new steel varieties and new steel products. The quality of products is stable and the consumption of materials is reduced.

In the joyous days to greet the 50th anniversary of the founding of the great, glorious, and correct Chinese Communist Party, the metallurgical industrial front of Shanghai is more penetratingly conducting education on ideology and political lines. The broad masses of iron and steel workers are conscientiously studying the history of struggle between the two lines within the Party in relation to their recollection of the history of development of their plants and the history of their individual personal growth. They recount the great victories won in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and relentlessly criticize the towering crimes committed by renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and company in sabotaging the development of the iron and steel industry and in their attempt to restore capitalism. Thus, the broad masses have further raised their consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and greatly roused their activism and creativeness in building socialism.

Workers of the No. 2 converter workshop of Shanghai No. 1 Iron and Steel Plant were fortunate to have received inspection and affectionate encouragement from the great leader Chairman Mao. In the days to greet the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Party, they are determined to refine more steel and refine good steel to make new contributions to socialist revolution and construction, and they created a historically high record of steel output in May.

The No. 4 converter workshop of Shanghai No. 5 Iron and Steel Plant was constructed at high speed with vigorous support from the people of the municipality during the period of great leap forward. In the course of education on ideology and political lines, the workers recollected with excitement the history of development of the workshop and recollected the inspiring features of large-scale undertaking of iron and steel production in those years. They relentlessly grasped class struggle, modestly learned the advanced experience of fraternal factories, swiftly changed their backward features, and leaped into the advanced ranks. Their steel output during this year's first five months increased by 21 percent over the corresponding period last year, and the consumption of pig iron was reduced by 8.89 percent.

In the course of conducting education on ideology and political lines, the Party committee of the Shanghai Metallurgical Industry Bureau and all its subordinate Party organizations at various levels led the Party members and the revolutionary masses to criticize and repudiate penetratingly

various reactionary fallacies disseminated by such political swindlers as Liu Shao-ch'i and his like. They criticized and repudiated various bourgeois ideas of conceit and complacency, departmentalism, and conservative adherence to old conventions, enabling the political and ideological features of the whole metallurgical system to undergo drastic changes.

The broad masses of workers and cadres of the Shanghai Shaped Steel Tubing Plant gave further prominence to proletarian politics to locate shortcomings amidst high praise, and never stopped advancing forward. In the first five months of this year, this plant turned out 150 types of shaped steel tubing of new varieties and new specifications according to demands from various concerns, including a number of "hard bone" products of high sophistication, making new contributions to the State.

The Shanghai Smelting Plant penetratingly unfolded criticism and repudiation of various revisionist lines such as "the theory that productivity alone counts," the "expert line" and "material incentive," and relied on the broad masses for multiple utilization of materials and development of new types of non-ferrous metals with greater, faster, better, and more economical results. In the first five months of this year, the total output value of the plant exceeded 50 percent of the annual State plan for the plant, and half the planned output of most products was fulfilled.

Party members and revolutionary masses of the No. 2 converter workshop of the Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Plant made living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical ideas, correctly handled the relationship between men and things, and gave full play to man's role of subjective dynamism, reaching a historically high peak of monthly production in May.

The Party committee of the Shanghai Silicon Sheet Plant complying with Chairman Mao's teaching: "External causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through internal causes," fully aroused all internal active factors. Their output of silicon sheets in the first five months of this year increased by 100 percent over that of the corresponding period of last year, and the rate of finished products was also raised incessantly.

At present, the iron and steel workers of Shanghai are courageously advancing victoriously. They are determined to raise high the banner of unity and victory of the "9th Party Congress" under the wise leadership of the Party Central Committee with Chairman Mao as the leader and Vice Chairman Lin as the deputy leader, link up their sky-rocketing revolutionary vigor with a scientific attitude of seeking facts, truth from modestly learning from brother regions, and make still better achievements as a gift to the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Party.

Leadership Members at Various Levels of Anshan Steel Conscientiously Study Revolutionary Theories and Lead the Broad Party Members and Masses To Wrest High Output To Greet "July 1"

In the days of greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, Anshan Iron and Steel Company is showing thriving and bubbling revolutionary features everywhere. Party committees and revolutionary committees at various levels lead the broad masses of Party members and worker masses to new successes as offerings to the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Party. In the first five months of this year, the output of various products of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company such as steel, iron, steel products, sintered ore, metallurgical coke, iron ore, and fine iron ore all showed increases over the corresponding period last year. Among these, the output of steel, iron, steel products and iron ore increased by a range of 2.9 percent to 14 percent as compared with the corresponding period last year. The quality of many products shows remarkable improvement, while new products, new technique, and new creations are emerging ceaselessly.

Since the beginning of this year, leadership members of Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels, complying with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching: "Carry out education concerning ideology and political lines," have further whipped up an upsurge in conscientiously studying Marxist-Leninist books, and conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's works. They lead the broad masses of Party members and revolutionary masses to relentlessly criticize the idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productivity, theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie as well as the theory of the dying out of class struggle disseminated by such political swindlers as renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and the like. They indignantly expose, criticize, and repudiate the towering crimes committed by Liu Shao-ch'i and a small handful of counter-revolutionary revisionists in resisting the "Anshan Iron and Steel Company Constitution" and in sabotaging the iron and steel industry.

Leadership members of many factories and mines go into the front line of the three revolutionary struggles. They bring with them questions concerning struggle-criticism-transformation to assiduously study Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung's thought, further raising their consciousness of thoroughly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and promoting the brisk development of revolution and production.

The broad masses of workers, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technical personnel, complying with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Develop the mining industry," relentlessly criticize the reactionary guideline of "grasping the middle to actuate the two ends" pushed by the Liu Shao-ch'i gang in the iron and steel industry, vigorously grasping well the production and construction of mines. In the first five months of this year, they have built 26 small mining sites all by themselves to produce over 200,000 tons of iron ore. At the same time, they have also fully tapped the potentials of the old mines.

At the beginning of this year, the broad masses of workers of Tunganshan iron mine of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company which had created the highest production levels for two consecutive years in 1969 and 1970, destroyed the erroneous idea that "production had reached the upper limit" and that "the potentials had been exhausted." They displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle in scoring new production achievements. In the first five months of this year, the mine's output of iron ore, fine iron ore, and sintered ore all showed large-margin increases over the corresponding period of last year.

Takushan iron mine which has been exploited for over 50 years is beset with inferior mining conditions and big difficulties. However, the broad masses of miners made a living study and application of the "three constantly read articles" and overcame one difficulty after another with the spirit of the "Foolish old man who removed the mountain," enabling the output of iron ore and fine iron ore to rise in each consecutive month.

In the days of greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Party, steel refining workers of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company are saying courageously: "We must make more steel, and make good steel in order to support the socialist revolution and socialist production, even though our sweat may be profuse enough to float a ship."

Workers of the No. 1 Steel Refinery conduct activities to refine one extra ton of steel in each furnace, to shorten the refining time by one minute for each furnace, and to raise the operational rate of each furnace by one percent in an attempt to devise ways to tap production potential and to ceaselessly raise production levels. Workers and cadres of the No. 3 Steel Refinery persistently give prominence to proletarian politics and give full play to the active role of man. In the first five months this year, they again scored victories in both revolution and production despite the lack of personnel and heavy tasks.

In order to greet the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Party, Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company have since the beginning of this year vigorously strengthened the work of enterprise management. They set up investigation teams to proceed to various workshops and sections to carry out investigation and study. They assisted various sections to strengthen enterprise management, resulting in the immediate tackling of every question upon its discovery.

At present, quite a few factories and mines have changed some of the irrational regulations and systems, set up and consolidated political work systems, quality testing systems, technical management systems, production safety systems, and finance control systems. The broad masses of workers of the steel refinery persistently made a living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical thinking, and correctly handled the relationship between high output and low consumption of raw materials, enabling the blast furnace to reduce coke consumption in each consecutive month.

In April and May, the consumption of coke for smelting one ton of iron was reduced by 30 kilograms as compared with the beginning of this year. The medium-scale Steel-Rolling Plant has set up and consolidated rational regulations and systems in the processing of raw materials, heating, steel rolling, cutting, and fine processing, greatly raising the quality of products, and remarkably raising the rate of finished products of rolled steel. This effort alone has economized 1,700 tons of steel bricks during the first five months of this year.

Tientsin No. 2 Steel Refinery Strengthens Line Education To Refine More Steel and Make Good Steel To Greet the Party's Birthday

In the recent several months, the broad masses of Party members and revolutionary masses of Tientsin No. 2 Steel Refinery have whipped up a convulsive upsurge in grasping revolution and promoting production to greet the brilliant festival of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. They complied with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Carrying out education concerning ideology and political lines" within the Party and conscientiously studied Marxist-Leninist books and Chairman Mao's works. They penetratingly unfolded criticism of revisionism and made rectification of work styles, persistently placed revolution in command of production, resulting in excellent features of revolution in the whole plant.

In the first four months of this year, the steel output of this plant showed a large-margin increase over the corresponding period of last year. In May, the steel output increased by 37 percent over April, and the total production value was increased by 36 percent, creating the highest record of monthly output since the establishment of the plant. Output of qualified steel ingot production was greatly raised, and the consumption of raw materials and costs were all reduced.

In the days of greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party, the broad masses of Party members and revolutionary masses of the Tientsin No. 2 Steel Refinery cherish profound affection for the great leader Chairman Mao. They re-study the great directive, "one item is grain and the other item is steel. With these two things, everything can be managed easily," issued by Chairman Mao during his inspection tour of Tientsin in 1958. They re-study the series of teachings issued by Chairman Mao regarding the development of iron and steel production, conscientiously recollected the history of the struggle between the two lines in the course of the development of this plant, receiving profound education on the struggle between the two lines.

They recollected that it took only three months to complete the construction of this steel-smelting plant in 1958 by the broad masses of cadres and workers under the brilliant illumination of the three red banners and under the brilliant guidance of Chairman Mao's directives. But in 1961 renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Tientsin took advantage of the temporary difficulties in our national economy, frenziedly pushed the reactionary guideline of "closing down,

su pension, merger, and transfer," forcing the Tientsin No. 2 Steel Refinery to close down and suspend production. Subsequently, the broad masses of workers and cadres went through violent class struggles under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. This enabled this plant to resume production in 1963. The broad masses of Party members, cadres and worker masses recollected the history of the struggle between the two lines in the plant and became extremely indignant about the criminal acts carried out by the Liu Shao-ch'i gang in sabotaging iron and steel production.

They profoundly realize that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the life-blood of our Party, and that the revolution would suffer setbacks and defeats if Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is not followed. The thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line would enable them to advance from victory to new victory. They resolutely vow that they will certainly transform their profound proletarian affection for the Party and Chairman Mao into action in order to better implement and defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to offer gifts to the 50th anniversary of the Party's founding with outstanding achievements in making more and better steel.

Under the leadership of the Party organizations at various levels of the refinery, Party members and revolutionary masses of the whole refinery have held meetings of various sorts, putting forward the gift items to be presented by various workshops and sections for the 50th anniversary of the Party. The steel-smelting workers said: "Remembering Chairman Mao's teachings in our hearts, we fight against high temperature to seize high output. The glaring furnace fire tempers our red hearts, and every red heart is loyal to the Party."

Workers of various workshops and sections have plunged into the fight for grasping revolution and promoting production with abundant political ardor, greeting this brilliant "July 1" festival with high-spirit and joy. They used to rely on outside units to make major repairs of the iron-smelting furnace. Now the workers display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, making major repairs all by themselves, greatly reducing the time of furnace repair, raising the utilization rate of the iron-smelting furnace, and increasing the smelting capacity of molten iron.

Penki Steel Company Penetratingly Unfolds Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation To Promote the Brisk Development of Revolution and Production

Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels of Penki Iron and Steel Company have led the broad Party members and revolutionary masses to penetratingly unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to present gifts to the 50th anniversary of the founding of the great Chinese Communist Party with good results in grasping revolution and promoting production.

During the first five months of this year, the total industrial production value of this company was increased by 13.1 percent over the corresponding period last year, and the output of various products such as steel, steel products, pig iron, metallurgical coke, refractory bricks, lime, artificially enriched ore, and sulphur all overfulfilled their State production plans. The output of various products all showed relatively large-margin increases as compared with the corresponding period last year, with improvement in quality and remarkable reduction in production costs.

Since the beginning of this year, the broad masses of cadres, workers, and technical personnel of Penki Iron and Steel Company, complying with Chairman Mao's directive, "Carry out education concerning ideology and political lines" within the Party, have conscientiously studied Marxist-Leninist books and conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's works. In the course of their study, they displayed the revolutionary scholastic style of linking up theory with practice. In close relation with the practice of the three revolutionary struggles, and using as weapons the great doctrines of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought regarding class struggle and the proletarian dictatorship, they relentlessly criticized the idealist transcendentalism, the reactionary theory of productivity, the theory of human nature of the landlord class and the bourgeoisie as well as the theory of the dying out of class struggle disseminated by such political swindlers as renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, and further raised the consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. They resolutely and thoroughly implement Chairman Mao's great guideline, "Grasp revolution and promote production," scoring new victories unceasingly.

On the basis of the completion of State production plans for the first quarter ahead of schedule, the whole company again overfulfilled its production tasks for April and May. After entering June, the broad masses of workers, cadres, and engineering and technical personnel have resoundingly put forward the slogan: Create still better achievements as a gift to the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party!

The broad masses of Party members and mining workers who are fighting on the top of the Nanfen Iron Mountain 700 meters above sea level have conscientiously and thoroughly implemented Chairman Mao's great directive, "Develop the mining industry," under the leadership of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the mines. They made strenuous efforts, exerted great strength, fought a battle of mining, and created the highest historical record in the volume of mining and scraping of iron ore in May. With support given by brother units, they persisted in normal production on the one hand, and studied new techniques for boring and demolition on the other. Recently they succeeded in the experiment of "oblique drills." By adopting this new technique, it is possible not only to raise the efficiency of the drilling machine by 200 percent, but also to greatly reduce the labor intensity of drilling workers, saving a large quantity of explosives for the State in each large-scale demolition.

The broad masses of steel refining workers and iron-smelting workers of this company courageously express their desire to produce more high-quality steel and high-quality iron to greet the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party with practical action. Iron-smelting workers of the No. 2 Iron and Steel Plant fulfilled the production plan for this year's first quarter ahead of schedule and produced 7,000 tons of high-quality pig iron for the State in excess of the plan for May.

The broad masses of cadres, workers, and technical personnel of this company have expressed their desire with confidence to conscientiously study Marxist-Leninist books and conscientiously study Chairman Mao's works, to penetratingly unfold criticism of revisionism and rectification of work style, and to greet the 50th anniversary of the founding of the great, glorious, and correct Chinese Communist Party with new achievements in the over-all overfulfillment of State plans for the first half of this year.

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MASS INDOCTRINATION

Leading Members of Shanghai District Step Up Ideological Revolutionization by Studying Books by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's Works

(NCNA-English Shanghai, June 14, 1971)

leading members of shanghai's puto district committee of the communist party of china and puto district revolutionary committee persistently study works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works, consciously remould their world outlook and have raised their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham marxism and their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. they are guided by our great leader chairman mao's teaching "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of marxism".

the puto district is an industrial area with half a million people. the district party committee and revolutionary committee recognized the importance of giving first place to the living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought in leading victoriously the people along chairman mao's revolutionary line. no matter how busy they are, they use any time available to read works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works.

a standing committee member of the district is over 60. she was ruthlessly exploited and oppressed in the old society. though she learned how to read and write a little in her work since liberation, she had difficulty in reading works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works. but after she repeatedly studied chairman mao's teaching "read seriously", she linked the importance of reading such books with closely following chairman mao in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. with boundless proletarian feelings, she persistently applied whatever she had learned and achieved good results despite her age and limited literacy.

after a period of hard effort, leading members of the district party committee and revolutionary committee have not only read quite a few of chairman mao's brilliant writings, but also "manifesto of the communist party", "the civil war in france", "critique of the gotha program", "anti-duhring", "the state and revolution", "materialism and empirio-criticism" and other marxist-leninist works.

chairman mao teaches: "in order to have a real grasp of marxism, one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." in line with this teaching, the leading members of the district study marxism and apply it through practice in the three great revolutionary struggles of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they each select a neighbourhood community, a factory or a school and join the masses in revolutionary practice and conduct investigations and study. at the same time, they make efforts to study and grasp basic concepts of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

last year, the district party committee secretary and

a deputy secretary went to a grass-root unit. they found certain leading members there thought there was no longer struggle between the two lines within the new leading body and failed to take firm hold of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. as a result, they made little progress in work. the district secretary and the deputy secretary studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. then they helped the unit's leading members raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. in summing up this experience, they studied this teaching of lenin's: "the abolition of classes requires a long, difficult and stubborn class struggle, which, after the overthrow of the power of capital, after the destruction of the bourgeois state, after the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, does not disappear (as the vulgar representatives of the old socialism and the old social-democracy imagine), but merely changes its forms and in many respects becomes more fierce." through all this, they had a deeper understanding of chairman mao's great teaching that we must remind ourselves of the question of political line every year, every month and every day.

the leading members of the district party committee and revolutionary committee combine the study with revolutionary mass criticism. while criticising the idealist apriorism advocated by wang ming, liu shao-chi and other political swindlers, they study chairman mao's philosophic writings and such marxist-leninist works as "critique of the gotha program" "anti-duhring" and "materialism and empirio-criticism". this has helped them recognize that the reactionary fallacies advocated by liu shao-chi and company are but the rubbish picked up from the old-line idealists berkeley, hume, kant and mach.

after studying marx's thesis "capital comes (into the world) dripping from head to foot, from every pore, with blood and dirt" and chairman mao's teachings on classes and class struggle, some comrades angrily criticized such reactionary trash as "exploitation has its merits" and the theory of "the dying out of class struggle" in the light of the exploitation and oppression they had suffered at factories before liberation. as a result, they were able to make a clearer ideological and theoretical distinction between materialism and idealism and between genuine marxism and sham marxism and raised their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

in "manifesto of the communist party" marx and engels point out: "the communist revolution is the most radical rupture with traditional property relations; no wonder that its development involves the most radical rupture with traditional ideas." in studying this thesis, they studied chairman mao's teaching "fight self, criticize revisionism". they recognized that whoever wants to be a revolutionary throughout his lifetime must make constant efforts to remould his subjective world while transforming the objective world. they often use marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as their weapon to fight the non-proletarian ideas in their minds, to fight the remaining pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and to fight traditional ideas. a deputy secretary of the district party committee did not have much faith in the masses as he thought that he was an experienced veteran revolutionary. once he led a group to a neighbourhood community to help set up the leading body. he put forward his suggestion at a group meeting before gathering a wide sampling of opinions from others. later the comrades of the group went among the masses and listened attentively to them. they finally solved

the problem not in accordance with the original subjective idea of the deputy secretary. this incident helped him see the pernicious influence in his mind of liu shao-chi's theory that "the masses are backward". he studied chairman mao's teaching "the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history" and made a self-criticism at a study class. afterwards, he often went deep into practice and among the masses, listened to them attentively and carried out chairman mao's mass line in a better way. his experience was a lesson to all: if one doesn't make efforts to remould one's world outlook, one cannot correctly carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line. this helped them raise their consciousness in remolding their world outlook. in connection with such incidents, the leading members of the district party committee and revolutionary committee studied lenin's wise thesis: "when the old society perishes, its corpse cannot be nailed up in a coffin and lowered into the grave. it disintegrates in our midst; the corpse rots and infects us." they said: "the remaining pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, traditional ideas and the force of habit still exist in our minds; class struggle in society is invariably reflected in the party. we must make more strenuous efforts to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and to remould our world outlook and fight all our lives to carry out and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line."

INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

Leading Members of East China Administrative Regional Party Committee Study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought

(NCNA-English Hofei, June 14, 1971)

the leading members of the wuhu administrative regional committee of the chinese communist party in anhwei province, east china, have conscientiously studied works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works with specific problems in mind arising in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. this helped them more consciously implement and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line. this has promoted revolution and production in the region.

they have combined their study of the works by marx and lenin with the study of chairman mao's works. they have conscientiously studied chairman mao's "on practice", "on contradiction" and other works as well as works by marx, engels and lenin including "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha program", "the civil war in france", "anti-duhring", "the state and revolution" and "materialism and empirio-criticism". aware of the importance of study in their giving leadership to several million people, they take great pains to study well. many of them write down what they have gained in their study.

they study with specific problems in mind arising from the struggle between the two lines, using marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as the arrow to shoot at the target of the revolutionary reality in the region. in discussing how to bring their work forward last year, they repeatedly

studied the teachings of marx, lenin and chairman mao on the proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat and chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to analyze the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the countryside. they recognized how important it was not to deviate from chairman mao's teaching that we must recollect every year, every month and every day the party's basic line for the whole historical period of socialism and that we must put proletarian politics in command of construction. under unified regional and county leadership, the rural cadres and commune members further deepened the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. with the capitalist tendency as their target, they criticized the extension of plots for private use and of free market, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole reponsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households and the freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprises, all revisionist rubbish peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. this helped raise the people's consciousness of the struggle between the classes, the two roads and the two lines. the socialist position in the countryside has been consolidated and developed and the mass movement to learn from tachai is going ahead.

in order to study marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought even better, the leading members of the regional party committee combined their study with revolutionary mass criticism. they criticized idealist apriorism, the reactionary theory of productive forces, the theory of human nature of the landlord and capitalist classes and the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by liu shao-chi and other sham marxists. this helped them understand better this wise thesis of lenin's: "the theoretical victory of marxism compelled its enemies to disguise themselves as marxists." they said that political swindlers of the liu shao-chi type, being afraid of the powerful dictatorship of the proletariat, often waved "red flags" to oppose the red flag while they carried out counter-revolutionary plots. they disguised themselves as marxists and covered up their true nature as counter-revolutionary revisionists. "we can see through these political swindlers and consciously implement and defend chairman mao's revolutionary line only if we conscientiously study works by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works", they said.

marx says: "it is not the consciousness of men that determines their being, but, on the contrary, their social being that determines their consciousness." in their study, the leading members of the regional party committee repeatedly studied the thesis of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought on the dialectical relation between practice and knowledge to heighten their consciousness of the primacy of practice. following chairman mao's great teachings "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience" and "without investigating the actual situation, there is bound to be an idealist appraisal of class forces and an idealist guidance in work, resulting either in opportunism or in putschism", they persist in making investigations. apart from doing routine work, most of them go among the workers or peasants frequently and study and work with them so as to get first-hand information in order to do a better job.

Some places in the region were seriously hit by mountain torrents last summer. the standing committee member in charge of flood control went to the communes and brigades where the damage was most serious and worked with the commune members to fight the flood in the day time and studied chairman mao's works with them in the evening to rouse their revolutionary enthusiasm in fighting the flood. as a result, many communes and production brigades quickly overcame the effects of the flood by self-reliance. they carried out draining and a shock work of replanting and harvesting simultaneously. he again studied chairman mao's philosophic works and lenin's "materialism and empirio-criticism". he recognized that one gains the initiative in struggle and firmly carries out chairman mao's revolutionary line only if one persists in taking part in revolutionary practice and goes to the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment under the guidance of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought.

Chairman mao teaches: "it is not just a matter of understanding the general laws derived by marx, engels, lenin and stalin from their extensive study of real life and revolutionary experience, but of studying their standpoint and method in examining and solving problems." following this teaching, leading cadres of the administrative regional party committee studied the standpoint, viewpoint and method of the proletarian revolutionary teachers in examining and solving problems and raised their consciousness of implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

In studying "the civil war in france", yu yung-hsien, secretary of the administrative regional party committee, was greatly inspired by the great teacher marx's proletarian feelings in attaching great importance to the revolutionary initiative of the people. yu yung-hsien takes marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as the guiding principle and relies on the masses and has faith in them in his work. last year he took a clear-cut stand to support the people of wuhu in building small mines, iron and steel plants, chemical fertilizer works and other small enterprises. the region formerly could not manufacture walking tractors. inspired by chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle, the people proposed to make the tractors themselves. he and a standing committee member of the regional party committee visited all plants making and repairing farm tools and other factories in the counties and cities in the region and mobilized the workers to lend a hand in making tractors. after several months the tractors were in serial production.

MAO THOUGHT AND AGRICULTURE

Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thinking Guides Young Intellectual in Farming

(NCNA-English Shenyang, June 16, 1971)

the poor and lower-middle peasants in liaoning province praise yu kuang-fu on his successful application of chairman mao's philosophic thinking in developing high-yield strains of millet, maize and other crops.

yu kuang-fu finished agricultural school in 1961 and returned to his home village -- chitien production brigade of the chitien people's commune in lingyuan county -- to take up farming in response to chairman mao's great call "all intellectuals who can work in the countryside should be happy to go there." with a will to farm for the revolution, he organized a scientific experimental group to develop fine strains of seed and has made outstanding achievements. following is an article he wrote on how he applied chairman mao's philosophic thinking in carrying out scientific experiments:

our production brigade is in a hilly area where drought is common. although we had grown millet which is fairly drought-resistant, we could not ensure good stands when a severe drought hit.

a dry spell lasting 104 days occurred in 1963. the soil was so dry that we sowed twice and did much work to fight the drought but still could not get full sprouting. i considered finding a way to improve the seed.

one day when we were watering the millet field, i observed that bottle grass on the ridges was standing upright against the drought, leafy and lush green. an idea came to mind: would'nt it be fine to make bottle grass bear grain by crossing since it was so hardy? but i remembered that some bourgeois specialists claimed this was impossible because bottle grass and millet are not of an immediate family and crossing would not bear grain. but veteran poor peasants thought it was possible, for they considered them in one family since they often grow together. they encouraged me not to be intimidated by the specialists and to have a try. they said: "if this will benefit production, do it with courage." their revolutionary spirit made me believe that the experienced poor and lower-middle peasants were wiser and most capable. so our experimental group decided to try to cross-breed millet and bottle grass and live up to the expectations of the poor and lower-middle peasants.

the flowering and pollinating time of the two plants was the key to hybridization. but no one in our group was familiar with this. we asked the oldest poor peasants and they all believed that both of them blossom at night but were not sure of the exact time and how long the flowering time was. following chairman mao's teaching: "if you want knowledge, you must take part in the practice of changing reality", we selected some clusters of millet plants and bottle grass and stayed with them all night waiting for them to flower. several nights passed with no result. our eyes were bloodshot and there was rain, wind and dew. we had a lot to struggle within our minds. and when we reminded ourselves of chairman mao's teaching: "whoever wants to know a thing has no way of doing so except by coming into contact with it, that is, by living (practising) in its environment." we stuck it out, and after

11 nights, we found the millet and bottle grass blossoming at dawn: millet flowers from 5:00 to 6:00 and bottle grass from 5:40 to 6:00.

having grasped the flowering time, we began the crossing. but it was necessary, first of all, to get rid of the stamen of the bottle grass flower. this was difficult because the bottle grass flower is too small for the naked eye to distinguish the stamen from the pistil. knowing that pistil was more heat-resistant, i decided to try to kill the stamen with warm water. but we had no data as to how hot the water could be without damaging the pistil. i thought that we could experiment in the light of the chinese saying, "how can you catch tiger cubs without entering the tiger's lair?" going through the process of "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge" as chairman mao teaches, we tried many times, using water at different temperatures and finally succeeded.

artificial pollination was done smoothly. the bottle grass bore grain. but the grains were rather flat and the stalks varied in height. keeping in mind chairman mao's teaching: "often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice", we invited the poor and lower-middle peasants to help select the most promising plants for our continued experiments. after a few years of development and consolidation, the crop is drought-resistant and the stalk is 1.77 metres high. it gives high yields of millet and forage. grain yield per unit was raised by 17 per cent and forage 23 per cent over the original strains.

we popularized this strain starting in 1968. the poor and lower-middle peasants praised it. our success smashed the specialists' idealist and metaphysical assertion that such hybridization was impossible.

we cultivated a double-eared maize strain in 1967 in one of our experimental plots. when we sowed this strain to larger tracts the next year, the result was not as we had expected. the plant did bear two ears. but the ear on the upper part of the plant had plump grains while that on the lower part had few grains or none. why did the same kind of seed sown on different plots bring different results? we studied this and found that we had committed the error of subjectivism in popularizing this maize without considering the concrete circumstances. our experimental plot was small. all the seedlings got good ventilation and enough sunlight for photosynthesis. the larger plots of land are more densely planted and ventilation and sunlight are insufficient. chairman mao teaches: "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice." our failure was due precisely to our subjective thinking, which did not conform to objective reality. but we did not lose heart. in accordance with chairman mao's teaching: "after he fails, he draws his lessons, corrects his ideas to make them correspond to the laws of the external world, and can thus turn failure into success", we continued our experiments.

we found by chance that a maize plant at the edge of the plot had two ears with plump grains. we made close observations and found that this plant grew

well because it had two more top-leaves than the other plants and could manufacture more plant-food for its growth through photosynthesis. we used this strain to develop a new one by hybridization. more than 95 per cent of the plants bear two ears and per hectare yield is 11.2 tons.

chairman mao teaches: "as regards the sequence in the movement of man's knowledge, there is always a gradual growth from the knowledge of individual and particular things to the knowledge of things in general." in the past few years, we have made over 200 experiments on 80 hybrid strains of maize seeds from inbred lines. we have gained knowledge of the particular laws governing such inbred hybrids and discovered the general laws. in hybridization both the mother and father crops pass on their characteristics to the next generation, with the characteristics of the mother-crop dominant. having grasped this law, we can freely hybridize different strains of maize seeds so that each overcomes its own weaknesses by acquiring the strong points of other and reach our goal of getting high, stable yields.

our brigade now has 11 scientific research groups with 137 members. apart from millet and maize, we carried out hybridization on sorghum and potatoes as well, all in an extensive way. the average per hectare grain yield was raised from 1.5 tons in 1963 to over 4.5 tons.

in the course of applying chairman mao's philosophic thinking in scientific experiment over the past few years, i have understood deeply that the vast countryside indeed has plenty of room for young intellectuals to develop their talents to the full. i am determined to continue taking the poor and lower-middle peasants as my teachers, constantly strive to rid my thinking of idealism and metaphysics and make scientific experiments for the revolution all my life.

POWER INDUSTRY

China's Power Industry Makes Big Achievements to Greet 50th Anniversary of Chinese Communist Party

(NCNA-English Peking, June 15, 1971)

revolutionary workers in china's power industry are greeting the 50th anniversary of the great, glorious and correct communist party of china with outstanding achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production.

the workers, cadres and technicians have made a living study and application of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought since the beginning of this year. they persist in using the sharp weapon of revolutionary mass criticism to repudiate such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. they have adopted a number of effective measures to promote production. total output of electricity for china from january to may was 24 per cent above the

corresponding 1970 period, creating the highest record to date.

the shihchiachuang heat and power plant was first in smashing the myth that the designed capacity could not be exceeded. it renovated such key equipment as boilers, steam turbines and generators, and other equipment last year. then it made improvements on a hundred pieces of accessory equipment for charging coal and supplying water and raised the plant's power generating capacity by nearly 50 per cent this year.

the advanced experience of this plant has now been popularized in several hundred power plants throughout the country. the power generating capacity was raised by more than 30 per cent at the fulaerhchi power plant in heilungkiang province, the maanshan power plant in anhwei province, the minhang and the chapei power plants in shanghai, the peking heat and power plant and the tientsin no. 1 power plant. a number of small power plants and hydro-electric power stations in shantung, shansi, heilungkiang and anhwei provinces have made considerable achievements in this respect.

meanwhile north and northeast china and other parts of the country are making technical improvements to raise the capacity of the power supply systems and lines. with live-line operations, workers in peking, tientsin, hunan and kansu have improved on 110,000-volt high-tension transmission lines to double their capacity. this opens a new way for putting up lines with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

the supply departments make overall plans for distribution so that full, rational use is made of the power. this helps ensure adequate power for industry and agriculture.

to keep up with the expansion of the national economy, energetic efforts are being made to build new power plants and stations in accordance with the general line of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. a number recently went into operation. these include a heat and power station in shanghai, a hydro-electric power station in kwangsi, a substation on the peking outskirts and another in hunan. at the same time, many small rural hydro-electric power stations are being put up, which are an important force in the power industry.

WEATHER FORECASTING

Southwest China Hsien Meteorological Station Guides Weather Forecasting with Dialectical Materialist Theory of Knowledge

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, June 15, 1971)

staff members of a county meteorological station in kweichow province, southwest china, have consistently applied the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge and made investigations so as to grasp the laws of local weather and improve their forecasting. it has become an outstanding example.

the shuicheng county meteorological station is in the wumeng mountainous area of the yunnan-kweichow plateau which has a cold climate, complicated terrain and fickle weather. when set up in 1956 it only made observations and reported them to a meteorological observation centre. guided by the party's general line for building socialism, the station in 1958 started to make forecasts. but most of the forecasts were made from visual observation and therefore were not very accurate.

so the station director fang po-chung, a communist party member, organized the staff to study conscientiously chairman mao's brilliant articles "on practice" and "on contradiction". in the light of chairman mao's great teaching "all genuine knowledge originates in direct experience" they went among local people to learn from their experience in weather observation, understand the special features of the local climate and become familiar with the county's geographical features instead of making observations by themselves. over the past decade and more they have collected a great amount of first-hand data about the terrain, climate, agricultural meteorology and peasant experience in weather observation.

then they systematized this in accordance with chairman mao's teaching on discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside, by analysing it and raising it to a theoretical level. investigations showed that the county had had hailstorm disasters of varying degrees in previous years. in order to grasp the laws of the occurrence of hailstorms they made an intensive investigation and analysis of hailstorms over a seven-year period and paid three visits to areas seriously affected by hailstorms. they joined local people on the hilltops to observe the way the wind blew and the terrain and listened to their accounts about previous hailstorms. thus they prepared reliable data about the place where hailstorms originated, the route they followed and localities liable to disaster.

they systematized first-hand data by painstaking efforts in the light of the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge. they drew up a map of climate divisions of shuicheng county including its topography, special features of climate, distribution of crops and rainfall, frost period and drought and the route along which hailstorms had occurred. they also compiled other data. these maps and data were an aid to farm production and industry and have been praised by the people.

in his article "on practice", our great leader chairman mao points out: "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge. this form repeats itself in endless cycles, and with each cycle the content of practice and knowledge rises to a higher level." through repeated practice the staff members of the station have grasped the laws of the county's weather changes and improved weather forecasting.

in june 1963 they heard that chickens roll themselves in the dust just before rain. they set about verifying this by observation. they found out that rain sometimes fell one or two days after such a thing but at other times it did not. later they studied chairman mao's teaching "each thing in its movement is interrelated with and interacts on the things around it" and linked up the chicken phenomenon with temperature, moisture and atmospheric pressure. they made 386 observations and were able to establish the relationship and thus raise the accuracy of forecasting to 75 per cent. they again linked the chicken phenomenon with clouds and wind and made 68 such observations. they analysed the results and found out that when chickens rolled themselves in the dust and there were alto-cumulus cloud formations, heavy rain would fall in a day or two and medium or heavy rain in six to eight days. through continued observation they found out that if there were alto-cumulus and cirrus formations plus the chicken phenomenon, medium rain would fall in one to three days and medium to heavy ruin in nine to eleven days.

through four years of observation they systematized the experience and turned it into a fairly successful method of forecasting rain. accuracy rose to 91 per cent and blasted the convention of those bourgeois specialists and authorities that the phenomenon of nature could not be used as basis for medium-range forecasting.

over the past decade and more staff members of the station have applied the dialectical materialist theory of knowledge in working out methods for long, medium and short range forecasting of 150 days, 120 days, 90 days, 15 days and three to five days.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BURMA

Chairman of Burmese Revolutionary Council General Ne Win Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, June 15, 1971)

general ne win, chairman of the revolutionary council of the union of burma, yesterday received chen chao-yuan, chinese ambassador to burma, and had a cordial talk with him, according to a rangoon report.

present on the occasion was colonel ko ko, secretary of the office of the revolutionary council of the union of burma.

CHINA AND CHILE

General Secretary of Chilean Committee of Solidarity with Afro-Asian Peoples Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 15, 1971)

fernando murillo viana, general secretary of the chilean committee of solidarity with the afro-asian peoples, and his wife arrived here by air today upon the invitation of the china-latin america friendship association.

present at the airport to greet them were leading members of the host and other organizations wang hsiao-yi, wu hsiao-ta, li yen-nien and lin chen.

on hand at the airport were also gonzalez rojas, cultural counsellor of the embassy of the republic of chile in peking; han chi hun, first secretary of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea; and phan nhu sam, second secretary of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam.

CHINA AND CUBA

New Cuban Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, June 16, 1971)

jesus barreiro gonzalez, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of cuba to the people's republic of china, presented his credentials to vice-chairman tung pi-wu this morning.

present on the occasion were chinese acting minister of foreign affairs chi peng-fei and leading members and staff of the departments concerned ling ching, han hsu, tao ta-chao, shen yun-ao and lien cheng-pao.

also present were justo rodriguez rodriguez, commercial counsellor, viriato mora diaz and felix capote andreu, first secretaries, and mrs. capote and carlos roberto marti ferrer, third secretaries, of the cuban embassy in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator's Article: "Blueprint of Japanese Militarism to Step Up Arm Expansion and War Preparations"

(NCNA-English Peking, June 16, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carried a commentator's article entitled "a blueprint of japanese militarism to step up arms expansion and war preparations" repudiating the so-called "draft of the fourth military defence build-up plan" of the reactionary sato government of japan. full text of the article reads:

the reactionary sato government of japan recently made public a so-called "draft of the fourth military defence build-up plan" after long and careful scheming. this is a blueprint of the japanese reactionaries to step up arms expansion and war preparations. it fully reveals the ambition of the reviving japanese militarism to carry out aggression and expansion abroad with impatience. after the publication of the draft of the arms expansion plan, the military bigwig of japan nakasone and his ilk came out to camouflage it in their utmost efforts to justify the stepped-up revival of japanese militarism. however, the more they tried to conceal the crime, the more they revealed it.

japan's fourth arms expansion plan draft stipulates that japan's direct military expenditure for the 1972-1976 period will total 5,800,000 million yen (equivalent to more than 16,000 million u.s. dollars), which more than doubles the comparable figure in the third arms expansion plan, and exceeds the grand total of direct military expenditures of the previous three arms expansion plans by some 5,000 million u.s. dollars. judging from japan's actual capacity at present, she needs much less than five years to fulfil the targets set forth by the draft of the fourth arms expansion plan. the plan stresses more than once that japan's military strength

"should maintain its flexibility to deal with the change of the situation" and that it should change with the changing of "the international situation, the progress of science and technology and other important factors". these words prepare the ground for the further acceleration of the temoo of the expansion of its armament in future.

by putting forth such a stupendous arms expansion plan and speeding up the tempo of arms expansion by every possible means, the sato government aims at "killing two birds with one stone". that is to make preparations for unleashing a war of aggression in order to lord it over in asia and at the same time to meet the needs of the japanese zaibatsus to stimulate arms production as a way out for the japanese economy which is plagued by over-production. the publication of the draft of the fourth arms expansion plan shows once again that the lopsided development and vicious swelling of the japanese economy will inevitably lead to the militarization of her national economy and expansion abroad, and economic expansion is bound to lead to military expansion, an "economic power" will surely become a "military power". the pretension of sato, nakasone and their ilk that japan "will not become a military power" is a confession more than a denial.

the fourth arms expansion plan is obviously aimed at stepping up expansion abroad and preparing for an aggressive war. sato, nakasone and their like, however, present it under the label of so-called "purely defence-oriented preparedness", alleging that the purpose of their arms expansion is "to cope with aggression by localized warfare involving conventional weapons". the reason for them to unscrupulously play such a trick is that japanese militarism has long become notorious and the present revival of japanese militarism in particular has aroused vigilance and resolute opposition among the people of japan and other asian countries. in such circumstances, the cunning japanese reactionaries are trying their utmost to paint japan in the image of "a peaceful state" in an attempt to mislead the japanese people and world opinion so that they may conduct arms expansion and war preparations still more unbridledly.

what a "purely defence-oriented preparedness" exclamation it is nothing but a reproduction of the so-called "self-existence, self-defence" advocated by hideki tojo in the past. sato openly clamoured that korea "was essential to japan's own security" and that china's taiwan "was also a most important factor for the security of japan". nakasone even flagrantly included china's sacred territory tiaoyu and other islands into "the scope of japanese defence", declaring that japan will use military force to "defend" these islands. they called this place the "life line" of japan and that place the "sphere of japanese life". they asserted frenziedly that "the meaning of national boundary in the past no longer exists" and that "the scope of japanese defence will expand rapidly". in other words, "the scope of japanese defence" includes not only korea, china's taiwan, the philippines and indochina, but also the indian ocean and the arabian gulf in west asia. the fourth arms expansion plan also brazenly called for the "maintenance of air supremacy and control of the sea to the necessary degree" in areas around japan. turning black into white it describes the people of china, korea, viet nam and other countries in asia as a threat to japan, while on the other hand, it raises a hue and cry about "preventing aggression before it happens" and "ruling out aggression in its early stage". this trick of "a thief crying 'stop thief'" clearly shows that the spearhead

of aggression of the japanese reactionaries is directed against the people of korea, china and other asian countries. the word "defence" in their statements is a synonym of aggression.

the japanese reactionaries have admitted long ago that through the implementation of the fourth and fifth arms expansion plans they would bring about a "big leap" in japan's military strength and greatly strengthen japan's "tactical offensive capability" and "strategic offensive capability". the fourth arms expansion plan stipulates that while raising the "mobility" of the army, stress must be laid on increasing the strength of the navy and air force, expanding enormously such equipment as f-4ej phantoms, tanker aircraft, amphibian tanks, large-sized frigates carrying helicopters, etc. according to the fourth arms expansion plan, expenditure for the study of military technology will be increased most swiftly with the aim of reinforcing japan's military offensive capability. but how can the japanese reactionaries fool others by describing these military equipment as "defensive" as if they were in "strategic defence"?

sato, nakasone and their ilk spoke of fighting a limited local war involving conventional weapons, but in reality, they are making preparations for launching an aggressive war on large scale. since the japanese reactionaries with so big an appetite for expansion abroad have directed their spearhead of aggression against korea, china, indochina and other asian countries, how can the war, once it is unleashed by them, be a "limited" war? history shows that the japanese militarists used to camouflage their insatiable ambitions for aggression by the smokescreen of "not enlarging" the war. 40 years ago, when they created the "september 18" incident in aggression on northeast china, they declared that they would "stop enlarging the situation". but soon afterwards, they unleashed an all-round aggressive war against china. furthermore, an all-round war can also be fought with conventional weapons. was it not japanese militarism which provoked a large-scale pacific war 30 years ago through its naval and air attacks on the pearl harbour?

it must also be pointed out that the japanese reactionaries have long prepared for nuclear armament. they have arranged with the united states the joint production of enriched uranium so that nuclear weapons can be manufactured at any time. the so-called "three-point non-nuclear principle" loudly advertised in the fourth arms expansion plan is nothing but a smokescreen. once japanese militarism embarks on the old path of unleashing an aggressive war, it may fight a conventional war as well as a nuclear war.

the difference between today's japanese militarism and that of pre-war days is that it is tied to the u.s. war chariot. the publication of japan's draft fourth arms expansion plan is precisely aimed at meeting the needs of the "nixon doctrine". to retrieve itself from its failure, u.s. imperialism is eager to use japanese militarism as its shock force in unleashing aggression in asia, while the japanese reactionaries are trying their utmost to step up the revival of militarism and renew the fond dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere" by relying on the influence of u.s. imperialism. the fourth arms expansion plan called for "adhering to the japan-u.s. security system", and sato and his ilk openly clamoured for "a greater japanese role in helping to keep world order and solve international conflicts". all this proves that the japanese reactionaries are continuing to follow the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war, and energetically serve the criminal

scheme of the "nixon doctrine" in "using asians to fight asians".

another vicious aim of the japanese reactionaries in stepping up arms expansion is to maintain their domestic fascist rule and intensify their bloody suppression of the japanese people. in the fourth arms expansion plan, the japanese reactionaries raved about the need to cope with so-called "indirect aggression", and "to control the situation, regain security as soon as possible". this laid bare totally their criminal intention to intensify counter-revolutionary violence for stamping out the revolutionary struggle of the japanese people.

our great leader chairman mao points out that: "japan is a great nation." "the japanese people have a bright future." today, the japanese people are more awakened than ever before and will never allow the u.s.-japanese reactionaries to push the japanese nation into the abyss of disaster once again. at the same time, the asian situation has undergone a basic change and the asian people's revolutionary force is stronger than ever before. the criminal plan of the u.s.-japanese reactionaries to step up the revival of japanese militarism is being strongly opposed by the people of japan, korea, china, the people of the three indochinese countries and other asian peoples. should japanese militarism dare to provoke a new war of aggression in asia, it will only suffer another defeat, and a more disastrous defeat than the previous one.

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Fetes Japanese Cultural Circles Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 14, 1971)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming the japanese cultural circles delegation with iwao shiraishi as its leader and torao miyagawa as its deputy leader.

n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo proposed a toast at the banquet. he warmly praised the japan-china cultural exchange association headed by mr. kenzoo nakajima for uniting with many progressive friends in the japanese cultural circles and making important contributions to the struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, to the promotion of cultural exchange between china and japan and to the enhancement of the friendship between the people of the two countries. he thanked the japanese friends for their valuable help to the chinese table tennis delegation on its visit to japan.

speaking of the new upsurge in the anti-u.s. struggle throughout the world today, kuo mo-jo pointed out: new advances have been made in the struggle of the chinese people and the people of japan, korea and other asian countries against u.s. imperialist aggression and the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. we are glad to see that the japan-china cultural exchange association and progressive friends in the japanese cultural circles have waged constant struggles against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries on the cultural and propaganda

fronts. we are firmly convinced that our friends in the japan-china cultural exchange association will unite with personages in the japanese cultural circles on a still broader scale, fully expose the criminal revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and make still greater contributions to the promotion of this struggle.

kuo mo-jo stressed: tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the chinese people will, as always, firmly support your just struggle and learn from you.

delegation leader iwao shiraishi toasted the continuous growth of the militant friendship between the japanese and chinese peoples. he said: in order to live in genuine friendship, the japanese and chinese people should seek common points. among the many common points between the japanese and chinese people, the most important one is the thesis in chairman mao's may 20, 1970 statement: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" the most important task at present is for the japanese people to strengthen their struggle against japanese militarism and defeat the revived japanese militarism. only in this way can the militant friendship between the people of japan and china be strengthened.

iwao shiraishi spoke highly of the contributions made by the chinese table tennis players during their recent visit to japan to promoting japan-china friendship.

the banquet was permeated with feelings of the militant unity between the chinese and japanese people. the japanese friends conversed cordially with leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-japan friendship association and people of the chinese cultural, educational, journalistic and physical culture circles. chao cheng-hung, leader, wang hsiao-yun, deputy leader, and sung chung, chuang tse-tung and cheng min-chih, members of the chinese table tennis delegation which recently visited japan, repeatedly thanked the japanese friends for the warm reception and help the latter had given them during their stay in japan.

present at the banquet were shih shao-hua, wang kuo-chuan, yu li-chun, wu hsiao-ta, hsu ming, hsia nai, liu ta-nien, li hsi-fan, liu chun-hua, tien chia-hung, kao liang and li fu-teh.

CHINA AND LIBYA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets First Anniversary of Libya's Recovery of US Military Base

(NCNA-English Peking, June 14, 1971)

while the government and people of the arab republic of libya are joyously celebrating the first anniversary of the recovery of the u.s. wheelus military base, premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china sent a message today to omar moamer kazafi, chairman of the revolutionary command council and premier of the government of the arab republic of libya, expressing, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm congratulations to chairman kazafi and to the libyan government and people and expressing hearty thanks for chairman kazafi's declaration of recognition of the people's republic of china by the arab republic of libya. the message reads:

his excellency omar moamer kazafi,
chairman of the revolutionary command council and
premier of the government of the arab republic of libya,

tripoli,

while the government and people of the arab republic of libya are joyously celebrating the first anniversary of the recovery of the u.s. wheelus military base, i, on behalf of the chinese government and people, express warm congratulations to your excellency and to the libyan government and people.

since the libyan revolution of september 1, 1969, the heroic libyan people, under your excellency's leadership, have waged unremitting struggles to defend national independence and state sovereignty, liquidate the imperialist military bases, develop national economy and protect the oil resources of their country, and have won important victories. the chinese people sincerely admire and rejoice at this. in international affairs, the libyan government has pursued a policy of non-alignment opposing imperialism and hegemony, firmly supported the palestinian people's struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression and the national liberation movement in the arabian gulf, given fairly early recognition to the royal government of national union of cambodia and supported the three peoples of indochina in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. this just stand of the libyan government has won the warm praise and firm support of the people of china and the whole world.

your excellency has declared that the arab republic of libya recognizes the people's republic of china and condemned the united states for obstructing the restoration of china's legitimate rights in the united nations. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express hearty thanks for this. the chinese government has consistently stood for the establishment and development of friendly relations and cooperation with afro-asian countries in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence. the chinese government is willing to hold discussions on the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and libya at an early date.

wish prosperity to the arab republic of libya and happiness to its people.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, june 14, 1971

CHINA AND MOROCCO

Moroccan House Speaker Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, June 15, 1971)

abdelhadi boutaleb, speaker of the house of representatives of the kingdom of morocco, yesterday received chinese ambassador to morocco chang wei-lieh and had a friendly conversation with him, according to a report from rabat.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese Youth Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea on Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, June 14, 1971)

a chinese youth delegation led by comrade kuo hung-chieh, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. anhwei provincial committee, left here by train today for the democratic people's republic of korea on a friendly visit upon invitation.

member of the delegation is comrade wang kuei-hua, alternate member of the c.p.c. shantung provincial committee, and staff member comrade chin hui.

present at the railway station to see the delegation off were comrade keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of the departments concerned comrades shen chien, chang hsiang-shan, tien shu-chien and yang chun-cheng.

comrade kim jai suk, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking, was present.

Chinese Youth Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, June 15, 1971)

the chinese youth delegation led by comrade kuo hung-chieh, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy secretary of the c.p.c. anhwei provincial committee, arrived here by train this afternoon to attend the forthcoming sixth congress of the socialist working youth league of korea.

youth delegations of the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, the kingdom of cambodia and laos arrived here on the same train.

welcoming the delegations at the railway station were comrade kim yun son, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and deputy director of a department of the party central committee, comrade kim si hak, chairman of the central committee of the socialist working youth league of korea, and other comrades, as well as working youth of pyongyang.

present also at the railway station were chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and diplomatic envoys of the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam and the kingdom of cambodia.

Comrade Ho Chu-jo Pays Courtesy Call on Major General Han Yong Ok

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, June 15, 1971)

comrade ho chu-jo, newly appointed member of the chinese people's volunteers of the side of the korean people's army and the chinese people's volunteers to the military armistice commission, paid a courtesy call in kaesong yesterday morning on major general han yong ok, senior member of the korean-chinese side to the military armistice commission, according to the korean central news agency.

present on the occasion were cadres of the korean-chinese side to the military armistice commission.

major general han yong ok had a friendly conversation with comrade ho chu-jo, who arrived in korea on june 8.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Vietnam Workers' Party Delegation Led by Comrade Le Thanh Nghi Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, June 14, 1971)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party led by comrade le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-premier of the government, left here for home by special plane this morning.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; comrade keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; comrade fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members and staff of the departments concerned comrades mao pao-chung, hsiao huang, huang chun, lin hsien-nung and hung tso-chun.

also present at the airport were comrade bui tan linh, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials, of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, and comrade nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china.

g. bekhbat, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of mongolia in peking, was present.

Chinese Leaders Send Message of Greetings to DRVN Leaders for Reassumption of Offices

(NCNA-English Peking, June 14, 1971)

comrade tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china; comrade chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china; and comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china today sent a message to comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam; comrade nguyen luong bang, vice-president of the democratic republic of viet nam; comrade truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam; and comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, extending, on behalf of the chinese people and government, the warmest congratulations to them for their reassumption of the offices of president, vice-president, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly and premier of the government, of the democratic republic of viet nam respectively. the message reads:

comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade nguyen luong bang, vice-president of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam,

hanoi

on the occasion of your reassumption of the offices of president, vice-president, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly and premier of the government, of the democratic republic of viet nam respectively, we, on behalf of the chinese people and government, express the warmest congratulations to you.

under the wise leadership of the viet nam workers' party, the heroic vietnamese people, holding aloft president ho chi minh's militant banner of firm resolve to fight and win, have persevered in a protracted people's war and won great victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we are deeply convinced that the fraternal vietnamese people, uniting closely and fighting shoulder to shoulder with the laotian and cambodian peoples, will surely drive the u.s. aggressors out of viet nam and the rest of indochina and that the vietnamese people will certainly realize their sacred goal of liberating the south, defending the north and proceeding to the peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

may the vietnamese people win new and more brilliant victories in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in their cause of socialist construction exclamation

may the great friendship and militant unity between the chinese and vietnamese peoples last forever exclamation

tung pi-wu,
vice-chairman of the
people's republic of china

chu teh,
chairman of the standing committee
of the national people's congress
of the people's republic of china

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

june 14, 1971

CHINA AND PERU

Premier Chou En-lai and Others Meet Distinguished Peruvian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, June 14, 1971)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, together with leading members of the chinese ministries of foreign trade, foreign affairs, metallurgical industry and agriculture and forestry, this afternoon met general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries of peru, and the personnel accompanying him as well as carlos alzamora traverso, under secretary for economic affairs and integration of the foreign ministry of peru, and members of the peruvian trade delegation he is leading.

when the distinguished peruvian guests came to the hall, premier chou en-lai and others cordially shook hands with them and had photographs taken together with them.

premier chou en-lai expressed warm welcome to the distinguished peruvian guests from the other shore of the pacific ocean. premier chou en-lai said that peru is one of the oldest countries in latin america with a long and praise-worthy history and culture. premier chou en-lai highly praised the struggle waged by the peruvian government and people to defend their right over 200 nautical miles of territorial waters. he said: the chinese government and people firmly support the people of peru and other latin american countries in their struggle to safeguard national independence and to defend their state sovereignty and their rights over 200-nautical mile territorial waters. one or two "super-powers" oppose you, but the people the world over support your struggle.

premier chou en-lai asked the peruvian friends to convey to president juan velasco alvarado and premier ernesto montagne sanchez the regards of chairman mao and vice-chairman lin as well as his own and his colleagues' salutations. premier chou expressed the hope that the relations between china and peru would grow with each passing day and that there would be more frequent intercourse between the people of the two countries.

minister javier tantalean said: during our current visit to china we have brought with us the friendship of the peruvian people. we thank the chinese government and people for their support to our struggle to defend the 200-nautical mile territorial waters.

he asked premier chou to convey their salutations and cordial feelings to chairman mao and vice-chairman lin.

other distinguished peruvian guests present at the meeting were:

members of minister javier tantalean's party: advisers to the minister engineer juan velasco gonzalez and carlos alberto sotomayor, sales manager of the fish powder company epchap, and assistant to the minister napoleon noriega ballester; and

members of the peruvian trade delegation: captain (ret.) german castillo zapata, senior director of fisheries; general (ret.) juan bossio collas, executive president of the mining company minero-peru; rear admiral jorge luna garcia, president of the administrative board of the steel company sogesa;

engineer david ballon, director general of mining of the ministry of power and mining; colonel e.p. raul meneses, technical adviser to the ministry of power and mining; miguel barandiaran, peruvian consul general in hongkong; alejandro bussalleu denegri, commercial adviser to the minister of industry and commerce; lieutenant commander (ret.) mario sanchez carrion cruisses, director of industrial promotion and development of the ministry of industry and commerce; engineer salomon lernet ghetis, associate sales manager of the fish powder company epchap; herless buzzio zamora, general manager of the national confederation of merchants; engineer alfredo bellido delgado, representative of the private sector of fisheries; jose valle skinner, representative of the national society of industrialists; and mario arbulu and mario velez, third secretaries of the foreign ministry.

present at the meeting on the chinese side were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade; chi peng-fei, acting foreign minister; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; lin tse-sheng, vice-minister of the metallurgical industry; li kuang-hsun, a leading member of the ministry of agriculture and forestry; and liu hsi-wen, chao chung-teh, wang jun-sheng, ling ching, wang wen-lin, tao ta-chao, kao chien-chung, chang hsing-chiao, shen yun-ao, huang chih-liang, lu chen-chung and chao ching-tien.

Minutes of Talks between Trade Delegation of China and Peru Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 16, 1971)

minutes of the talks between the trade delegation of the people's republic of china and that of the republic of peru were signed in peking this afternoon.

the minutes were signed by chou hua-min, leader of the chinese trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and carlos alzamora traverso, leader of the peruvian trade delegation and under secretary for economic affairs and integration of the foreign ministry.

present at the signing ceremony on the peruvian side were general (ret.) juan bossio collas, executive president of the mining company minero-peru; rear admiral jorge luna garcia, president of the administrative board of the steel company sogesa; engineer david ballon, director general of mining of the ministry of power and mining; miguel barandiaran, peruvian consul general in hongkong; alejandro bussalleu denegri, commercial adviser to the minister of industry and commerce; lieutenant commander (ret.) mario sanchez carrion cruisses, director of industrial promotion and development of the ministry of industry and commerce; engineer ronald gillespie, director of commerce of the mining company minero-peru; jose valle skinner, representative of the national society of industrialists; and mario arbulu and mario velez, third secretaries of the foreign ministry.

present on the chinese side were pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; ma wen-po, leading member of the foreign ministry; and leading members of the departments concerned liu hsi-wen, chen teh-ho, wang chung-li, ling ching, chao chung-teh, wang jun-sheng, wang wen-lin, liu ko, tao ta-chao and chu chin-chang.

the full text of the minutes reads:

minutes of talks between the trade delegation of the people's republic of china and the trade delegation of the republic of peru

the peruvian trade delegation led by ambassador carlos alzamora traverso, under secretary for economic affairs and integration of the foreign ministry of the republic of peru, paid a friendly visit to the people's republic of china from june 8 to 17, 1971 at the invitation of the ministry of foreign trade of the peopl's republic of china.

during this period, his excellency general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries of peru, paid a friendly visit to peking from june 12 to 15, 1971 at the invitation of pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, and vice-premier li hsien-nien met javier tantalean, minister of fisheries of peru, and his party, and all members of the peruvian trade delegation led by ambassador carlos alzamora, under secretary for economic affairs and integration of the foreign ministry of peru. premier chou en-lai extended a warm welcome to the distinguished peruvian guests and said that the visit to china of the peruvian minister of fisheries and the peruvian trade delegation was an encouragement and support to the chinese people. premier chou en-lai reiterated the firm support of the government of the people's republic of china for peru and other latin american countries in their persistent struggle to defend their rights over 200-nautical mile territorial waters and maritime jurisdiction, and for the struggle of peru and other latin american countries to defend their national independence and state sovereignty.

during its visit, the peruvian trade delegation held talks with the trade delegation of the people's republic of china. in accordance with the principles laid down in the minutes of talks signed in lima on april 28, 1971 and on the basis of equality, respect, reciprocity and mutual benefit, the two sides had an extensive exchange of views on developing trade between the two countries and achieved concrete results. the chinese side will, from today to the end of 1972, buy from peru 150,000 to 200,000 tons of fish powder, 20,000 tons of fish oil, 35,000 to 40,000 tons of copper, 10,000 tons of lead and 10,000 tons of zinc. the peruvian side also will actively buy china's export commodities.

with a view to promoting and strengthening trade contacts, both sides agreed to establish commercial offices in each other's country at the earliest possible date and provide facilities to each other according to characteristics and conditions already agreed upon.

both sides hold that the exchange of friendly visits between the two countries has promoted understanding and friendship between their people and made a positive contribution to developing trade relations between the two countries.

both sides pledged to make continued efforts to further friendly relations and cooperation between china and peru.

the peruvian trade delegation, in particular, appreciates and thanks the people's republic of china for once again firmly supporting peru in its struggle to defend and reiterate the

sovereign rights over 200-nautical mile territorial waters and to establish a more just, realistic and lasting international order on the seas.

for this, the minutes, written in the chinese and spanish languages, were signed in peking on june 16, 1971.

(signed) chou hua-min,
leader of the trade delegation of the people's republic of china,

vice-minister of foreign trade.

(signed) carlos alzamora,
leader of the peruvian trade delegation,

under secretary for economic affairs and integration of the foreign ministry of the republic of peru

Minutes of Talks between Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade and Peruvian Minister of Fisheries Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, June 16, 1971)

minutes of talks between the minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china and the minister of fisheries of the republic of peru were signed in peking on the afternoon of june 15.

signing on the minutes of talks were pai hsiang-kuo, chinese minister of foreign trade, and general javier tantalean vanini, peruvian minister of fisheries.

present at the signing ceremony on the peruvian side were:

juan velasco gonzalez and carlos alberto sotomayor, advisers to the minister, and napoleon noriega ballester, assistant to the minister, who are accompanying minister javier tantalean on his visit to china; and

carlos alzamora traverso, under secretary for economic affairs and integration of the foreign ministry of peru, and members of the peruvian trade delegation he is leading.

present at the signing ceremony on the chinese side were chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; ma wen-po, leading member of the foreign ministry; and leading members of the departments concerned, including liu hsi-wen, ling ching, chao chung-teh, wang jun-sheng, peng chin-po, yang wei, wang wen-lin and liu ko.

the text of the minutes of talks reads:

minutes of talks between minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china and minister of fisheries of the republic of peru

general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries of the republic of peru, visited peking from june 12 to 15, 1971, at the invitation of pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china.

during the visit, chou en-lai, premier, and li hsien-nien, vice-premier, of the state council of the people's republic of china, met minister javier tantalean and his party and had a friendly conversation with them. premier chou en-lai reiterated the firm support of the government of the people's republic of china for peru and other latin american countries in their struggle to persist in defending their rights over 200-nautical mile territorial waters and their maritime jurisdiction.

the minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china and the minister of fisheries of the republic of peru held talks in a friendly atmosphere on questions of trade between the two sides. the two sides have agreed: the people's republic of china will buy 150,000 to 200,000 tons of fish powder and 20,000 tons of fish oil from the republic of peru and the goods are to be delivered beginning today till the end of 1972. pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, and general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries of the republic of peru, unanimously hold that the development of trade between china and peru will help strengthen the cooperation and friendship between the two countries.

for this, the minutes of talks, written in chinese and spanish, were signed in peking on june 15, 1971.

pai hsiang-kuo (signed),
minister of foreign trade
of the people's republic
of china

javier tantalean (signed),
minister of fisheries
of the republic of peru

Peking Film Reception in Honor of Peruvian Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, June 16, 1971)

the china-latin american friendship association and the china council for the promotion of international trade this evening gave a film reception in honour of the peruvian trade delegation.

attending the reception were carlos alzamora traverso, under secretary for economic affairs and integration of the foreign ministry of peru, and members of the peruvian trade delegation he is leading.

present were chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade; ma wen-po, a leading member of the foreign ministry; and leading members of the departments concerned liu hsi-wen, chen teh-ho, wu hsiao-ta, wang wen-lin, chao chung-teh, wang chung-li, wang jun-sheng and wang hsiao-yi.

at the reception, hosts and guests saw the colour feature film "taking tiger mountain by strategy".

Peruvian Minister of Fisheries Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, June 15, 1971)

general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries of peru, and his party left here today by special plane for kwangchow on the way home, at the end of their friendly visit to china.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; pai hsiang-kuo, minister of foreign trade; chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs; leading members of the departments concerned lin tse-sheng, chou hua-min, li kuang-hsun, ma wen-po, chen teh-ho, liu hsi-wen, chao chung-teh, wang jun-sheng, wang chung-li, ling ching, wang lei, wang wen-lin, wu hsiao-ta and wang hsiao-yi; leading members of chinese import and export corporations; as well as several thousand revolutionary people.

present at the airport were carlos alzamora traverso, under secretary for economic affairs and integration of the foreign ministry of peru, and members of the visiting peruvian trade delegation he is leading.

peking airport today flew the national flags of china and peru. minister javier tantalean vanini and his party, in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien, walked past the well-wishers, waving a farewell to them. the crowds waved bouquets and coloured scarfs to greet them while young people danced to the joyous rhythm of cymbals and drums. they shouted: "a warm send-off to the distinguished peruvian guests exclamation" "salute to the peruvian people exclamation" "we firmly support the peruvian government and people in their just struggle to defend the right to a 200-nautical mile territorial sea exclamation" "we firmly support the latin american peoples in their struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" the whole airport was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and peruvian peoples.

jesus barreiro gonzalez, cuban ambassador to china, was also present.

Peruvian Minister of Fisheries Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, June 16, 1971)

general javier tantalean vanini, minister of fisheries of peru, and his party left here for home via hongkong by train this morning.

the distinguished peruvian guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by shan yin-chang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; yu ming-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of other departments concerned; and more than two thousand people.

kwangchow railway station today was alive with warm expressions of friendship between the people of china and peru. the crowds carried streamers inscribed with the slogans:

"long live the friendship between the people of china and peru exclamation" "firmly support the peruvian people in their struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty exclamation" and "firmly support the peruvian government and people in their just struggle to defend the right to a 200-nautical mile territorial sea exclamation" when minister javier tantalean and the other peruvian guests arrived at the station, the crowds beat cymbals and drums, waved bouquets and colourful scarfs and shouted slogans. the minister and the other guests waved back time and again.

minister javier tantalean and the other peruvian guests arrived here from peking by special plane yesterday evening. in the same evening, the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a send-off banquet in their honour.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Minister Gives Luncheon in Honor of Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, June 13, 1971)

ioan avram, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of machine-building industry, gave a luncheon today in honour of all members of the chinese government delegation led by li shui-ching, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of the first ministry of machine building.

present on the occasion were cornel burtica, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of foreign trade; victor ionescu, chairman of the chamber of commerce; nicolae cocos, vice-minister of machine-building industry; ion stoian, vice-minister of foreign trade; as well as responsible members of departments concerned.

wang chan-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in romania was also present on the occasion.

the luncheon proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Reception for Opening of Exhibition on China's Socialist Construction in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, June 15, 1971)

a reception was held this evening by wang chan-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, and tsai hsin-ten, head of the group in charge of the exhibition on china's achievements in socialist construction, for the opening of the exhibition.

more than 400 guests attended the reception which was held at the exhibition hall. among them were ilie verdet, member of the executive committee and of the permanent presidium of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first vice-chairman of the council of ministers; gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee and of the

permanent presidium of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers; ion patan, member of the r.c.p. central committee and vice-chairman of the council of ministers; ioan avram, member of the r.c.p. central committee and minister of machine-building industry; cornel burtica, member of the r.c.p. central committee and minister of foreign trade; colonel general gheorghe ion, member of the r.c.p. central committee and chief of general staff of the romanian armed forces; ion cosma, member of the r.c.p. central committee and minister of tourism; victor ionescu, chairman of the chamber of commerce; vasile gliga, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and responsible members of departments concerned.

all members of the chinese government delegation led by li shui-ching, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of the first ministry of machine-building, were present at the reception.

diplomatic officials of various countries to romania were present on invitation.

wang chan-yuan and ioan avram spoke at the reception. they warmly praised the militant friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples and wished the relations of friendship and cooperation between romania and china would further develop.

the reception proceeded in a very warm and friendly atmosphere.

yesterday evening, tsai hsin-teh held a press conference on the exhibition. it was attended by romanian journalists and foreign journalists in romania.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Government Delegation Stops Over in Kwangchow for Home After Visiting Vietnam

(NCNA-English Kwagnchow, June 15, 1971)

the sudanese government delegation led by dr. mamoun yahia mannawar, minister of animal resources, left here by train today for home via hongkong.

the sudanese government delegation arrived in kwangchow on june 14 after a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam. on its arrival and departure from kwangchow, the delegation was welcomed and seen off by lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of the other departments concerned. tran van thong, d.r.v.n. consul general in kwangchow, was present.

US

Americans Demonstrate Against US Aggressive War in Indochina

(NCNA-English Peking, June 15, 1971)

a crowd of american people on june 12 demonstrated their protest against the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in indochina to u.s. vice-president spiro agnew in beverly hills, california, according to a report from washington.

the demonstration took place when agnew, one of the u.s. imperialist chieftains, was on the way to a hotel to attend a dinner party held for him.

some 150 persons formed a gauntlet leading to the hotel and as agnew drove through it, they shouted: "we don't want your war exclamation" escorted by a motorcycle fleet, agnew's limousine sped up, but other cars of the convoy were held up by the picketers. the angry protesters violently kicked at the automobiles and bitterly condemned the atrocious crimes perpetrated by u.s. aggressor troops against the indochinese people.

Mexican-American Youth Struggle Against Violent Repression

(NCNA-English Peking, June 15, 1971)

hundreds of mexican-american youth fought with troops and police in albuquerque, the largest city in new mexico, on june 13 and 14 in angry protest of the fascist atrocities of the reactionary authorities, according to reports from washington.

the struggle was touched off by police interference in a rally held by mexican-american youth on the afternoon of june 13. the reactionary authorities sent out police to arbitrarily arrest four youth who took part in the rally. it aroused indignation at once among the participants. hundreds of youth fought against the police with stones, bottles, watermelon rinds, etc. then 500 youth marched to the central police station to protest against the police atrocities. the demonstrators in spite of tear gas, fought against the police with stones and the struggle lasted two hours.

on that evening, hundreds of mexican-american youth marched in the streets and fought heroically against the police with stones and incendiary bottles. there were shots against violent repression in some places. according to reports, four police cars were burned out and ten smashed. many windows of monopoly enterprises were shattered. there were 36 fires. the u.s. authorities and monopoly enterprises have lost 200 million u.s. dollars.

the mexican-american youth's struggle against violent repression struck fear into the u.s. authorities. the city authorities hurriedly announced "a state of civil emergency" throughout the city and imposed a curfew, while the state authorities immediately ordered 1,300 national guardsmen into

the city to strengthen suppression. refusing to be cowed by the reactionary arrogance of the authorities, the mexican-american youth defied the ban and continued the struggle against violent repression in the downtown area and on the campus of the university of new mexico. the reactionary authorities called out large numbers of police and national guardsmen, supported by helicopters, to fire tear gas and even shotguns into the mexican-american youth to suppress them in cold blood. the mexican-american youth were dauntless. again they fought heroically with the police.

the mexican-american youth's just struggle won support from the american people as a whole. fighting shoulder to shoulder with the mexican-american youth, a number of black and white youth struggled against violent repression.

it was reported that in the two-day struggle against violent repression, one man was killed, more than 50 people were injured and about 300 were arrested. this was another blood-debt which the reactionary u.s. government owed to the american people. the atrocity once again laid bare the ugly fascist features of the reactionary u.s. government.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Communique on Visit of Yugoslav Government Delegation to People's Republic of China

(NCNA-English Peking, June 15, 1971)

communique on the visit of the yugoslav government delegation to the people's republic of china

the government delegation headed by mirko tepavac, secretary of state for foreign affairs of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, paid a friendly official visit to the people's republic of china from june 8 to 15, 1971 at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, met secretary of state for foreign affairs mirko tepavac and all the other members of the delegation and had a friendly conversation with them.

the yugoslav government delegation toured peking, nanking and shanghai, where they visited factories, a people's commune and places of interest and were accorded a warm and friendly reception.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and chi peng-fei, acting minister of foreign affairs, had extensive exchanges of views respectively with foreign secretary tepavac on the further development of the relations between china and yugoslavia and on international questions of common concern. the talks were held in an atmosphere of frankness, understanding and friendship.

also taking part in the talks on the chinese side were: liu hsi-wen, assistant minister of foreign trade;

yu chan, director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the ministry of foreign affairs; li lien-ching, deputy director of the same department; han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department; and wang ming-hsiu, division chief of the soviet union and east european department.

also taking part in the talks on the yugoslav side were: bogdan orescanin, ambassador of the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia to the people's republic of china; assistant secretaries of state dr. radivoj uvalic and jaksa petric; aleksandar demajo, chief of cabinet of the secretary of state; and svetozar tomic, chief of section in the state secretariat for foreign affairs.

during the talks, the two sides stressed that all countries, whether their social systems are the same or different and whether they are big or small, should base their relations on the principles of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

the two sides point out with satisfaction that the recent years have witnessed a smooth development in the relations between china and yugoslavia on the basis of the above principles. the two sides express the readiness to continue to work for the enhancement of the friendship between the two states and peoples, the increase of contacts and the development of economic, scientific and technical and cultural cooperation between the two states.

the two sides point out with satisfaction that the current friendly visit to china by the yugoslav government delegation headed by foreign secretary tepavac has made a positive contribution to the enhancement of mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and yugoslav peoples and to the promotion of the development of the relations between the two states.

on behalf of the yugoslav government, foreign secretary tepavac has invited a government delegation of the people's republic of china for a visit to the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia, and the chinese side has accepted this invitation with pleasure. the time of the visit will be decided upon later by the two sides.

june 15, 1971

Yugoslav Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, June 14, 1971)

the yugoslav government delegation led by mirko tepavac, state secretary for foreign affairs, left here by special plane this morning for a visit to southern china. the delegation was accompanied by yu chan, director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by vice-premier li hsien-nien and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei.

an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and yugoslavia prevailed in the peking airport which flew the national flags of china and yugoslavia today. when state secretary for foreign affairs mirko tepavac and the other distinguished yugoslav guests, in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien and acting foreign minister chi peng-fei went round to bid farewell to the masses, the revolutionary masses gathered at the airport beat drums and gongs, sang and danced and shouted slogans to give the guests a warm send-off.

also present at the airport were:

leading members of the chinese departments concerned including liu shao-wen, ting hsi-lin, liu hsi-wen, chu kai-yin, li lien-ching, peng hua, han hsu, kao lu, wang hsiao-yi and wang ming-hsiu;

yugoslav ambassador to china bogdan orescanin and his wife, and embassy officials; and

diplomatic envoys of other countries to china.

Yugoslav Government Delegation Visits Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, June 14, 1971)

the yugoslav government delegation led by mirko tepavac, state secretary for foreign affairs, left here for shanghai by special plane this afternoon, after concluding its visit to this city. the delegation is accompanied by comrade yu chan, director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the chinese foreign ministry.

the distinguished yugoslav guests arrived here from peking by special plane this morning. upon their arrival and departure, they were warmly welcomed and given a warm send-off at the airport by chiang ko, vice-chairman, and chien yung-ching, standing committee member, of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; and leading members of the departments concerned of the provincial revolutionary committee wang fu-tung, wang hai and wei wei.

nanking airport this morning flew the national flags of china and yugoslavia. there were streamers inscribed with "a warm welcome to the distinguished yugoslav guests exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the chinese and yugoslav peoples exclamation" when the guests arrived, vice-chairman chiang ko and others walked up to shake hands with state secretary mirko tepavac and the other guests to express warm welcome to them. more than one thousand people beat drums and gongs, sang and danced, and shouted slogans of welcome. the guests happily waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet at noon in honour of the distinguished yugoslav guests. chiang ko and mirko tepavac spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and yugoslavia. hosts and guests drank toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the people of the two countries.

accompanied by chiang ko and yu chan, the guests visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking, saw an exhibition of military skills by nanking militiamen, red guards and little red soldiers, and went sightseeing in the scenic eastern suburbs of the city. wherever they went they were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary people.

Yugoslav Government Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, June 15, 1971)

the yugoslav government delegation led by mirko tepavac, state secretary for foreign affairs, wound up its visit here and left for home by air this evening, laden with friendship of the chinese people for the yugoslav people.

the distinguished yugoslav guests were warmly seen off at the airport by wang shao-yung, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; feng kuo-chu, standing committee member of the municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of the departments concerned; and more than one thousand revolutionary people.

present at the airport was yu chan, director of the department of soviet union and east european affairs of the chinese foreign ministry, who had accompanied the delegation on its visit.

when state secretary tepavac and the other distinguished yugoslav guests arrived at the airport, the crowds greeted them by beating drums and cymbals, singing and dancing. waving the national flags of china and yugoslavia and bouquets, the people shouted: "a warm send-off to the distinguished yugoslav guests exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and yugoslavia exclamation" "firmly support the yugoslav people's struggle against foreign interference and menace of aggression exclamation" "firmly support the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and people the world over exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" state secretary tepavac and the other distinguished yugoslav guests shook hands with wang shao-yung, yu chan and feng kuo-chu and bade farewell.

the yugoslav government delegation arrived here from nanking by special plane yesterday for a friendly visit. it was warmly greeted at the airport by wang shao-yung, feng kuo-chu and more than one thousand people.

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet that evening warmly welcoming the distinguished yugoslav guests. vice-chairman wang shao-yung and state secretary tepavac spoke at the banquet which was alive with expressions of friendship between the people of china and yugoslavia. hosts and guests proposed toasts to the further development of the friendship between the people of china and yugoslavia and of the relations between the two countries.

the distinguished guests had visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and the shanghai heavy machinery plant to a warm welcome from the masses.

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